THE PEOPLE'S PRESS

VOL. XII. SALEM, NORTH CAROLINA, FRIDAY MORNING, AUGUST 8, 1862. NO. 15.

The People's Press,

PUBLISHED WEEKLY

BY L. V. BLUM,

EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

PRICE.---Two Dollars a Year,

PAYABLE IN ADVANCE.

☞ No paper will be discontinued, until all arrearages are paid, except at the option of the Editor.

Any person procuring FIVE new subscribers and remitting Ten Dollars, will be entitled to a sixth copy gratis.

TERMS OF ADVERTISING.

One square, (fifteen lines or less,) first insertion, One Dollar; and twenty-five cents for every subsequent insertion. Deductions made in favor of standing advertisements, for a square, as follows:

For three months,	$3 50
For six months,	$5 00
For twelve months,	$8 00

Professional or Business Cards, not exceeding five lines in length, Five Dollars a year; longer ones in proportion.

Miscellaneous.

NEWS FROM FRANCE—RESULTS OF SLIDELL'S MISSION.—SLIDELL FULL OF HOPE—THE PROSPECTS OF INTERVENTION.

Mr. Slidell is quite satisfied with the results, so far, of his mission to France.—Although not officially received, he still has frequent opportunities of holding interviews with various members of the Imperial Government, and his elucidations of matters relating to American affairs are always listened to with attention. His social position at Paris is all that he could desire. The saloon of his hotel is always filled with people moving in the most influential circles, and, as his entertainments are among the most elegant in Paris, they are constantly resorted to. He has been indefatigable in the dissemination of Southern ideas in every conceivable way—by means of books, pamphlets, engravings, articles in the newspapers, &c.

Only a few days before the steamer sailed, Mr. Slidell had a long interview with a personage of very high rank—a member of the Imperial Government. The news of the French reverses in Mexico had given the Emperor great concern. It would seem that this official had been instructed to ascertain from Mr. Slidell what probability there was that Richmond and Charleston would be successfully defended. Mr. Slidell demonstrated that, in regard to Charleston, the Federal forces had been there quite long enough to have effected the conquest of that city, if they ever could, while, on the other hand, the strength of the Confederate forces there, and the defences of the city, greatly strengthened during the last year, and particularly during the last six months, rendered the city impregnable. In regard to Richmond, Mr. Slidell called the attention of the French official to the facts that the Union army had then been for weeks in the swamps and marshes of the Peninsula, where the deadly miasma, the cold dews of the nights and the intense heat of the day must have had a most deleterious effects on the health of the troops; that the Confederate forces at Richmond were being largely reinforced, and were already greatly superior in numbers to the Union troops; and that all the best Generals of the Confederacy either were, or would be at Richmond. The tone of the French official, during the whole interview, led Mr. Slidell to believe that the Emperor's policy towards the Southern Confederacy would depend entirely upon the results of affairs at Richmond and Charleston, and that if the Unionists were repulsed, and the Confederates demonstrated their ability to defend their capitol successfully, the Emperor would no longer hesitate in openly espousing the cause of the Confederates, and would even go to the length of active interference in their behalf.

It is the opinion of Mr. Slidell that the Emperor wishes to make a treaty either with the United States or with the Southern Confederacy, in pursuance of which he will not only be permitted to carry on his designs against Mexico without interference from us, but will also be assisted by our arms; that he has sounded Mr. Dayton on the subject, and has found that there is no hope of his ever gaining the consent of the United States, much less its aid, in any such project, which would, indeed, result in the erection of a monarchy in North America, and that he is, therefore, exceedingly anxious to make such a treaty with the Southern Confederacy. It would seem that Mr. Slidell had been assured of the active intervention of the French Emperor in behalf of the Southern Confederacy, even to the extent of French troops to serve in America, on condition of a treaty being made to the effect that the Southern Confederacy will not only not oppose his designs in Mexico, but will, on the other hand, assist them, after the present war is over, with a force of 100,000 troops. Mr. Slidell can see no objection to such a treaty being made, except that at some future time the Southern Confederacy will wish to annex a part, at least, of Mexico, if not the whole. If such a treaty, therefore, should be presented to him, he would endeavor to have inserted in it a clause by which the consent of the Emperor will be stipulated to the annexation of a portion of Mexico to the Confederacy.

Such is the substance of the news over which the Southern sympathizers in Baltimore are now rejoicing. According to their interpretation of it, the Emperor will now certainly interfere, now that it has been demonstrated that Richmond can be successfully defended.

Letter in the New York World.

EXCHANGE OF PRISONERS.

The following are the conditions agreed upon by Gen. John A. Dix on the part of the United States, and Gen. D. H. Hill on the part of the Confederate States, for a general exchange of prisoners of war:

HAXALL'S LANDING, ON JAMES RIVER, VA., July 22, 1862.

The undersigned having been commissioned by the authorities they respectively represent to make arrangements for a general exchange of prisoners of war, have agreed to the following articles:

Article 1st. It is hereby agreed and stipulated that all prisoners of war held by either party, including those taken on private armed vessels, known as privateers, shall be discharged upon the condition and terms following:

Prisoners to be exchanged man for man and officer for officer; privateers to be placed upon the footing of officers and men of the Navy.

Men and officers of lower grades may be exchanged for officers of a higher grade, and men and officers of different services may be exchanged according to the following scale of equivalents:

A General commanding in chief, or an Admiral, shall be exchanged for officers of equal rank, or forty-six privates or common seamen.

A Flag Officer or Major General shall be exchanged for officers of equal rank, or for forty privates or common seamen.

A Commodore carrying a broad pennant or a Brigadier General, shall be exchanged for officers of equal rank, or for twenty privates or common seamen.

A Captain in the Navy, or a Colonel, shall be exchanged for officers of equal rank, or for fifteen privates or common seamen.

A Lieutenant Colonel, or a Commander in the Navy, shall be exchanged for officers of equal rank, or for ten privates or common seamen.

A Lieutenant Commander, or a Major, shall be exchanged for officers of equal rank, or for eight privates or common seamen.

A Lieutenant or a Master in the Navy or a Captain in the Army or Marines shall be exchanged for officers of equal rank, or for six privates or common seamen.

Master's Mates in the Navy or Lieutenants and Ensigns in the Army shall be exchanged for officers of equal rank, or for four privates or common seamen.

Midshipman, Warrant officers in the Navy, Masters of merchant vessels, and Commanders of privateers, shall be exchanged for officers of equal rank, or for three privates or common seamen: Second, Captains, Lieutenants, or Mates of merchant vessels or privateers, and all petty officers in the Navy and all non commissioned officers in the Army or Marines shall be severally exchanged for persons of equal rank, or for two privates or common seamen; and private soldiers or common seamen shall be exchanged for each other, man for man.

Art. 2d. Local, State, civil, and militia rank held by persons not in actual military service, will not be recognized, the basis of exchange being the grade actually held in the naval and military service of the respective parties.

Art. 3. If citizens held by either party on charges of disloyalty, or any alledged civil offence, are exchanged, it shall only be for citizens, captured sutlers, teamsters, and all civilians in the actual service of either party to be exchanged for persons in similar position.

Art. 4th. All prisoners of war to be discharged on parole in ten days after their capture, and the prisoners now held and those hereafter taken, to be transported to the points mutually agreed upon, at the expense of the capturing party. The surplus prisoners not exchanged shall not be permitted to take up arms again, nor to serve as military police or constabulary force in any fort, garrison or field work, held by either of the respective parties, nor as guards of prisons, depots, or stores, nor to discharge any duty usually performed by soldiers, until exchanged under the provisions of this cartel. The exchange is not to be considered complete until the officer or soldier exchanged for has been actually restored to the lines to which he belongs.

Art. 5th. Each party, upon the discharge of prisoners of the other party, is authorized to discharge an equal number of their own officers or men from parole, furnishing at the same time to the other party a list of their prisoners discharged, and of their own officers and men released from parole; thus enabling each party to relieve from parole such of their own officers and men as the party may choose. The lists thus mutually furnished will keep both parties advised of the true condition of the exchange of prisoners.

Art. 6th. The stipulations and provisions above mentioned to be of binding obligation during the continuance of the war, it matters not which party may have the surplus of prisoners, the great principles involved being,

1st. An equitable exchange of prisoners, man for man, officer for officer, or officers of higher grade exchanged for officers of lower grade, or for privates according to the scale of equivalents.

2d. That all privates and officers, and men of different services, may be exchanged according to the same rule of equivalents.

3d. That all prisoners, of whatever arm of service, are to be exchanged or paroled in ten days from the time of their capture, if it be practicable to transfer them to their own lines in that time; if not, as soon thereafter as practicable.

4th. That no officer, soldier, or employee in the service of either party, is to be considered as exchanged and absolved from his parole until his equivalent has actually reached the lines of his friends.

5th. That the parole forbids the performance of field, garrison, police, or guard, or constabulary duty.

(Signed) JOHN A. DIX, Maj. Gen.
(Signed) D. H. HILL, Maj. Gen. C. S. A.

SUPPLEMENTARY ARTICLES.

Art. 7th. All prisoners of war now held on either side, and all prisoners hereafter taken, shall be sent, with all reasonable dispatch, to A. H. Aiken's, below Dutch Gap, on the James river, in Virginia, or to Vicksburg, on the Mississippi river, in the State of Mississippi, and there be exchanged, or paroled until such exchange can be effected, notice being previously given by each party of the number of prisoners it will send, and the time when they will be delivered at those points respectively and, in case the vicissitudes of war shall change the military relations of the places designated in this article to the contending parties, so as to render the same inconvenient for the delivery and exchange of prisoners, other places, bearing, as nearly as may be, the present local relations of said places to the lines of said parties, shall be, by mutual agreement, substituted. But nothing in this article contained shall prevent the commander of two opposing armies from exchanging prisoners or releasing them on parole at other points mutually agreed on by said commanders.

Art. 8th. For the purpose of carrying into effect the foregoing articles of agreement, each party will appoint two agents, to be called agents for the exchange of prisoners of war, whose duty it shall be to communicate with each other by correspondence and otherwise, to prepare the list of prisoners, to attend to the delivery of the prisoners at the places agreed on, and to carry out promptly, effectually, and in good faith, all the details and provisions of the said articles o. agreement.

Art. 9th. And in case any misunderstanding shall arise in regard to any clause or stipulation in the foregoing articles, it is mutually agreed that such misunderstanding shall not interrupt the release of prisoners on parole, as herein provided, but shall be made the subject of friendly explanations, in order that the object of this agreement may neither be defeated nor postponed.

(Signed,) JOHN A. DIX, Maj. Gen.
(Signed,) D. H. HILL, Maj. Gen. C. S. A.

EX-GOV. SEYMOUR, OF CONNECTICUT, OPPOSED TO A WAR OF SUBJUGATION.

Ex-Governor Seymour, of Connecticut, has written a remarkable letter to the Hartford Times, condemning the use of his name as a Vice President of a war meeting in that city. He goes on to say that "If it is necessary to be more explicit, I beg leave to state that, knowing what the meeting would be beforehand, I could not have been induced to attend it, or take part in its doings—and that having glanced at the speeches and the proceedings generally of that meeting, I particularly desire to clear myself from any participation, directly or indirectly, in what took place there. The meeting, if I have not misunderstood its general bearing, is one which ignores peaceful remedies of any sort as a means of restoring the Union, and calls loudly for men and means to aid in the subjugation of the South. I follow, gentlemen, in no such crusade, neither will I contribute in any way, to the accomplishment of such a bloody purpose. The monstrous fallacy of the present day, that the Union can be re-established by destroying any part of the South, is one which will burst with the shells thrown into its defenceless cities, and leave the condition of this country, after its resources are exhausted, and its brave men on both sides consigned to hospitals and graves, a spectacle for reprobation or commiseration of the civilized world.

NEW JERSEY TROOPS.—The 3d and 4th regiments suffered much more than the 1st and 2d. The 4th even worse than the 3d, as nearly all were killed, wounded, or taken prisoners. There is no 4th—all that remain are with the 3d. I believe they number about forty effective men.—*Correspondence Phil. Inquirer.*

The Battles Before Richmond.

Although we have copied from Yankee journals some lengthy accounts of the battles before Richmond, and McClellan's retreat, there is sufficient interest in portions of the correspondence of the Cincinnati Commercial, descriptive of the battle scenes, to warrant their transfer to our columns. The entire letter of the Commercial's correspondent would occupy about ten columns in the Whig:

A DOLEFUL YANKEE JEREMIAD.

Oh! friends, could you realise the afflictions of the past five days, you could almost shed tears of blood. Said a noble and gallant soldier, whose visage was wan, whose voice was copious with inexpressible emotion, whose hand was matted with his own precious blood from the wounds he was trickling from his wound even then—"Oh! my friend, it is horrible! horrible! to see this proud army so wretchedly pressed upon every side, destruction threatened wherever we turn, scarce a hope of extricating us from that which is both of despair. It is horrible"—and the devoted soldier who had faced the foe all day and far into the night which had passed, turned into the forest to hide his manly grief. Oh, the gloomy countenances and anxious hearts of those dark days. Would to God such days had passed away forever. Oh, my countrymen, you cannot comprehend the toils and trials of your devoted soldiers during those days of murderously unequal combat,—conflict not simply with superior masses of disciplined soldiery—but contention against insidious thirst, craving appetite, enfeebling heat, overpowering fatigue—and after fighting and marching, and privations by day, and suffering by night and fighting by days, succeeding nights of fighting and harrassing vigils, against fresh forces hurled against them in overpowering masses, till exhausted nature almost sank beneath such fearful visitations, to be pressed to the imminent verge of despair, was almost too much for human nature to endure.

"IF YOU HAVE TEARS, PREPARE TO SHED THEM NOW."

The soil of Virginia is now sacred. It is bathed with the reddest blood of this broad land. Every rood of it, from Upper Chickahominy to the base of Malvern Hill, is crimsoned with the blood of your brave brethren. The dark forests—fitting canopy for such woful sacrifice—echo with the wails of wounded and dying men. There is a bloody corpse in every copse, and mangled soldiers in every part of that ensanguined field. Side by side they lie and die—friendly with the misguided foe whom they so lately fought. God only knows how many of the weary ones, plunged headlong into the shade of those gloomy pines for a brief respite from the pressure of war's iron heel, who lie there now to sleep the sleep that knows no waking. But while I write these lines the foe presses hard. Our soldiers turn their breasts to the steel. Their backs are upon the river. Oh, God, shall they not stand where they now fight sternly and so well? (Nay, time.) Oh, how cruel, friends, that such brave souls should be pressed almost to the very brink of ruin. They stood up still, with want pressing them, with fatigue crushing them, and at every summons to the field they followed the blessed old flag with loud cheers, like the songs of Gods.

THE BATTLE AT GAINES' MILL—CLOSING SCENES OF THE ACTION.

For one hour and a half our left line withstood this terrible shock of battle. Brigade after brigade of the enemy was hurled against our devoted, daring, dying heroes. Butterfield, with hat in hand, rallied, cheered and led his men forward again and again. Though decimated at every discharge, losing heavily in officers, and with an overwhelming force in front, they still continued to fight. The gallant Colonel McLane and Major Nagle, of the 83rd Pennsylvania, fell death stricken, while line officers were stricken down by scores, and men by the hundred. Suddenly they found themselves outflanked on the right, the enemy breaking through Martindale's left and came surging down the hill to cut off and capture the struggling brigade. They thus saw it was in vain to longer continue. The right was giving away rapidly, and black crowds of retreating men could be seen making their way towards the river. "Once more, my gallant men," cried the brave Butterfield, and, rallying again, the men cut their way through the opposing host, which now assailed them in front, in flank and in rear, and fell back upon the river, crossing upon the remains of Emerson's bridge, which had been blown up by our forces during the fight.

PANIC AMONG THE YANKEES—A PRECIPITATE RETREAT.

When the left gave way, the centre, and finally the right was also pressed back, and the retreating columns soon became mingled into one black mass of troops.—The infantry supports having fallen back, Allen's, Weeden's, Harts' and Edward's batteries were left exposed, and all of them lost a part of their armament. When the order to fall back reached the middle hospital, one of the three houses, about equal distant from each other, on the road to Woodbury's bridge, quite a stampede took place among the stragglers who had there congregated, most of them being men who had been detailed to bring in the wounded from their regiments, and who had failed to return. They made a rush for the bridge, followed by some of the troops, but before they reached the last hospital near the end of the bridge, they were audibly and ammarily checked. In almost less time than it takes to write it, a scene of indescribable confusion and direful disorder, had been obliterated; yes, literally crushed and comparative order restored out of almost chaos, by the prompt, energetic and fearless action of brave officers. As the rushing and retreating tide began to pour precipitately toward the bridge, a dozen officers in my own sight drew their sabres and pistols, placed themselves in front of the struggling crowd, and every device that physical and mental nature could invent, rallied and formed column after column of men from the broken mass that swept over the plain.

A DEFEAT ACKNOWLEDGED.

Our officers seemed to fight not so much as victory as to display the courage and endurance of our soldiers. Instead of standing fast in secure cover of forests, that the enemy might be compelled to fight on our terms, they advanced into the open field and were cut down by scores by the crafty foe. But we were beaten. It was a melancholy satisfaction to know that we occupied the field of battle after conflict was ended. [From last assertion is a palpable falsehood.]

By this time, sunset, tidings of a gloomy character had been received from Porter. Much later the extent of our misfortunes was partially comprehended by officers and for the first time, we heard a whisper of a serious determination on the part of Gen. McClellan to *"change his base of operations"* to James river." It was considered a most cruel movement—especially under *compulsion*. You have already heard some, and you will hear many more explanations of this calamitous necessitous plea, but I sincerely believe it never would have been attempted but for the attack on our right wing.

PREPARATIONS FOR THE RETREAT.

Even *before* Porter had been driven back, I was struck with the singular operations at General headquarters. I discovered that things were being removed to Savage's Station, and a competent officer explained gravely that it was thought advisable to go there, although it was in the rear of our *left wing*. After dark there were other ominous symptoms; general officers confided to their staffs their fears of coming disaster. Even with the best disciplined troops, and under favorable auspices, to change a plan of operations in the face of an enemy is regarded by military authorities as one of the most dangerous enterprises. In our situation it was a case of desperation. With our force, we could not hold our position against an enemy in front and rear longer than supplies on hand would last. An attempt to cut through lines of intrenchments and powerful redoubts, defended by a numerous and desperate enemy, would have been madness. We had no hope of reinforcements. It was now too late for them to form a junction with us, either by the Rappahannock route or by the York river, since they would be cut off inevitably. There was but one extremely perilous alternative. The army must fall back on James river. A hope was entertained that the enemy would be deceived into the belief that we designed to fall back to the White House. Preparations were accordingly begun. Porter's command crossed the river without opposition.

The troops were ignorant of the *status*, and it was *desirable to conceal the truth from them*. It was feared the enemy might attack on Saturday, and every preparation was made to assist successfully. Our defeated right was disposed on Trent's Bluffs, where the enemy's crossing *might* be successfully opposed, and by daylight our main body of supports, after a severe night, resumed their original position.—The night of Friday, June 27, was gloomy, but it was felicity itself, compared with those of Saturday, Monday and Tuesday.

SCENES AT SAVAGE'S STATION—THE "SKEDADDLE" TOWARDS JAMES RIVER.

I now proceed to Savage Station. I shall not attempt to describe the scenes and picture of gloom, confusion and distress, which oppressed me there. I found officers endeavoring to fight off the true meaning.—Anxiety at headquarters was too apparent to one who had studied that branch of the army too sharply to be deluded by their masks. Other external signs were demonstrative. The wrecked spectacle of mangled men from yesterday's battle, the wearied, haggard, and smoke begrimmed faces of men who had fought yesterday, were concomitants of every field, yet they formed the sombre coloring of the ominous picture before me. Then there were hundreds who had straggled from the field, sprawled upon every space where there was a shadow of a leaf to protect them from a broiling sun; a dusty road choked by wagons and artillery trains, endless almost, rushing down the roads towards the new base, moving with a sort of orderly confusion, almost as distressing as panic itself. But I venture that few of all that hastening throng, excepting old officers, understood the misfortune.

A DREADFUL DAY—THE YANKEES EXPERIENCE SOME OF THE "CRUEL HORRORS OF WAR."

From headquarters I passed along our lines. The troops still stood at the breastworks ready for battle, but it was evident they had begun to inquire into the situation. Some apprehensive officers had caught a hint of the mysteries which prevailed. The trains were ordered to move, troops to hold themselves in readiness to march at any moment. So passed that day, dreadful in its moral attributes as a day of pestilence, and when night closed upon the dreary scene, the enterprise had fully begun. Endless streams of artillery trains, wagons and general ambulances, poured down the roads from all the camps, and plunged into the narrow tunnel which was our only hope of escape. And now the exquisite truth flashed upon me. It was absolutely necessary, for the salvation of the army and the cause, that our wounded and mangled braves, who lay moaning in physical agony in our hospitals, should be *deserted*, and left in the hands of the enemy. Oh! the cruel horrors of war. Do you wonder, my friends, that the features of youth wrinkle, and that the strong man's beard silvers soon, amid such scenes? The signature of age indites itself full soon upon the smoothest face of warriors and statesmen. Another night of sorrow, well, another night of sorrow, without catastrophe. Officers were on horseback nearly all night, ordering the great caravan and its escorts. No wink of sleep again; no peace of mind for any who realized the peril of our country in those blank hours.

PROGRESS OF THE FLIGHT—ALARMING APPREHENSIONS.

The advance column and all the subsequent had been swallowed in the dreary forest, and the rear, like an avalanche, began to move. Every hour of silence behind us was ominous but hours were precious to us. Pioneer bands were pushing along in front, clearing and repairing every single road; accompanying officers were hewing out new routes for driven or rent and broken fearful power. He could press down a column of our front, bottling up an army, and what such be our fate? * * Our trains had now passed White Oak Bridge. Such an achievement, in such haste and confusion, was a great feat well executed. The rear guard (Monday) the enemy seemed determined to have operated upon the [illegible] was intending to retire to the Pamunkey.

THE BATTLE AT MALVERN HILL—A SPECIMEN OF YANKEE HEROISM.

Toward sunset the earth quivered with the terrific concussion of artillery, and huge explosions. The air [illegible] responds. Shells [illegible] like dark meteors athwart the horizon, crossing each other at eccentric angles, exploding into deadly iron hail [illegible] which even the fierce flame of a setting sun could not [illegible]. Before dark, all Malvern Hill, as far as the eye could [illegible] was masked the battle-field, there was another fierce which struggled through the dense foliage like heavy mist clouds, and streaming eddies with the ever varying current of the wind, mingled and absorbed in the [illegible] which abated from the surface of the plains and river. The battle stained sun, sinking majestically [illegible] the horizon behind Richmond, purpled the fringe of gossamer, with lurid and golden glory, and as fantastic columns capriciously shifted up from the woods, they were suddenly transformed into pillars of lambent flame, radiant with exquisite beauty, which would soon separate into a thousand picturesque forms and fade into dim obscurity. But the [illegible] beneath was not a spectacle for curious eyes.

The forms of smoke-marked [illegible] and gleam of muskets on the plains, [illegible] were disengaged, the artistic order of battle on Malvern Hill, the wilder career of wilder hordes of men plunging to and from, and across the field, formed a scene of exciting grandeur. In the forest where even did penetrate, there was [illegible] nothing but the exhilarating and [illegible] spasms of battle. Baleful fires blazed among the trees, and death struck many shining marks.

THE FATE OF THE INVADER.

Xerxes invaded Greece to subject it to his sway, with an army estimated by the best authorities at 5,283,320 fighting men—including the usual attendants, over 6,000,000. In one year this vast multitude was reduced to 3,000,000, and eventually of these only about 8,000 escaped destruction! *So ended this attempt at subjugation!*

France invaded Spain with, altogether, over 600,000 men, and was expelled in a few years with less than 30,000 survivors! *And ended this attempt at subjugation!*

Napoleon invaded Russia with 400,000 of the best troops ever gathered together, devoted to the fortunes of a leader whom they esteemed invincible. Forty thousand only escaped—poor, weary and broken down in spirits, one half of whom died within a year. *So ended that invasion of an independent nation by the "greatest Captain of the age."*—[Rich. Whig.

HEROIC VICKSBURG.—ADDRESS OF GEN. VAN DORN.

[From the Jackson Mississippian, July 21.]

Headq'rs District of the Mississippi
and Vicksburg, July 19, 1862.

To the Troops Defending Vicksburg:

Your conduct thus far, under the circumstances which surround you, has won the admiration of your countrymen. Cool and self possessed under the concentrated fire of more than forty vessels of war and mortar boats, you have given assurrance that the city entrusted to your keeping will not be given up to the blustering demands of cannon, nor the noisy threatenings of bombshells. Such exhibitions of fury serve not to arouse you and to awaken the excitement of camp life—your await a more formidable demonstration. Impotent in his rage, the enemy is striving to turn the current of the Mississippi from your batteries. He will [illegible] the great river that dams at your foot, and which has become the eternal custodian of your names and glory, every wave that ripples by its shores will crimson with your blood, and every [illegible] shout [illegible] of the [illegible] of [illegible].

Soldiers! to have been one among the "Defenders of Vicksburg," will be the boast hereafter of those who shall bear your name. [illegible] by your [illegible] fortune, [illegible] which struggle to be worthy of your country's praise and the reputation you have achieved.

The commanding General will take pleasure as it is his duty, in forwarding the names of the distinguished among you to the General commanding the Department, for honorable mention in General Orders—it is his pride to be your commander.

The soldier [illegible] [illegible] he commands the admiration of the world.

By order of
Maj. Gen. EARL VAN DORN.
M. M. KIMMEL, Major A. A. G.

ENLISTING AT THE NORTH.—Private accounts, by persons lately from the North, concur with the information obtained from the Northern press, that voluntary enlistments are there virtually at an end, and [illegible] state of suspension. Premium is being piled on premium and bounty on bounty, to tempt the needy and the mercenary, but they [illegible] with very little effect. The opinion is generally obtaining at the North, that nothing but a compulsory draft will enable the [illegible] Government to [illegible] [illegible].

Richmond Enquirer.

PEOPLE'S PRESS.

SALEM, N. C.

FRIDAY, AUGUST 8, 1862.

NEW ARRANGEMENT.

Owing to the advanced price of everything (except newspapers) the *Press* will not be sent to subscribers, after their term expires, at club rates, in the future.

The *Press* will be conducted strictly, hereafter, upon the CASH system; and persons will please bear in mind that, when they order the *Press*, to remit any amount, not less than one dollar, and their favors will receive prompt attention.

Terms.

One year,	$2.00.
Six months,	1.00.

NOTICE.—From and after this date, no subscription to the *Press* will be received for a shorter term than six months.

NO CLUBS.—We still, occasionally, receive orders for the *Press* at club rates. We abolished the clubbing system, some time since, and must strictly adhere to the terms in this issue.

From the Standard.

The Vote in Camps—Large Majorities for Vance.

RALEIGH, August 4, 1862.

As far as heard from the vote in the camps for Governor is as follows. Our returns are all from reliable persons, and are believed to be correct:—

	VANCE.	JOHNSTON.
Ransom's Brigade,	1,411 maj.	
17th Regiment,	131	111
44th Regiment,	300	88
47th Regiment,	220	61
52d Regiment,	347	41
50th Regiment,	60 maj.	
27th Regiment,	244	55
4th Regiment,	197	78
42d Regiment,	413	98
11th, or Bethel Regiment,	329	189
54th Regiment,	292	59
55th Regiment,	53 maj.	
56th Regiment,	211 maj.	
53d Regiment,	260	63
29th Regiment,	334	103
48th Regiment,	190	85
46th Regiment,	219	81
Capt. Bradbury's Company,	40	
Capt. Cowle's Company,	90	
Kennedy Artillery,	23	8
Ellis Light Artillery,	19	12
Capt. Latta's Company,	60	1
Wake Conscripts,	54	
Davidson Conscripts,	165	7
	5562	1130

We give below all the votes published by the State Journal in their extras, with the exception of the 4th, 11th and 50th Regiments, so that the people may have *all* the returns before them. We assume that the Journal's returns are correct, though it is by no means certain that they are.—They are as follows:—

	VANCE.	JOHNSTON.
2d Regiment,	47	175
3d Regiment,	60	324
5th Regiment,	3	115
12th Regiment,	23	149
13th Regiment,	34	114
14th Regiment,	200	42
20th Regiment,	19	198
22d Regiment,	103	145
30th Regiment,	54	211
32d Regiment,	32	119
	575	1592

Now add our returns as given above to these returns of the State Journal:—

	Vance.	Johnston.
Standard returns,	5,562	1,130
Journal returns,	575	1,592
	6,137	2,722
	2,722	
Majority for Vance,	3,415	

This is the most favorable showing that can be made for our opponents, and this places Col. Vance *three thousand four hundred and fifteen votes ahead of Mr. Johnston*, in about thirty-two Regiments, with about twenty-five Regiments to be heard from.

THE COUNTY CANVASS.—The county canvass closed at Winston on Tuesday last. We learn the campaign was quite spirited and animated, and many a hard thrust was dealt the original secessionists, who promised the people *peaceable secession!*

We are compelled to go to press on Thursday evening, to save the Western mails, and therefore cannot give the result in the county, this week, as the official returns will not come in till late in the evening. Next week we will probably be able to give our readers some idea of the general result in the State.

THE CONSCRIPTS.—We learn that the Conscripts from Davidson and this county made but a short stay in Raleigh, and were hurried on to Richmond. As no provision was made for all to vote, we fear many of them have been deprived of this privilege, so dear to all freemen.

SALEM FEMALE ACADEMY.—The Fall session of this Institution opened on Monday, with a large number of pupils, and more are coming in almost daily.

☞ The Governor and Council, at a meeting in Raleigh, on Saturday last appointed the Hon. John Kerr, of Caswell, a Judge of the Superior Courts of Law and Equity, in place of Thomas Ruffin, Jr., resigned.

"ABSOLUTELY *RIDICULOUS*."—The *Sentinel*, in its last issue before the election, informs its readers that the *Press* has repeatedly warned the people to beware of trickery and falsehoods during the canvass, and especially on the eve of the election, and ridicules the idea. We see nothing *ridiculous* in that; knowing whom we had to deal with, we felt in duty bound to raise our warning voice.

But when the Sentinel repeatedly calls upon and entreats the Hon. A. H. Shepperd to favor the citizens of Forsyth with one speech at least, at the close of the county canvass, (as a kind of *clincher* we presume) and appeals to the "undoubted patriotism and long and *faithful public services* of this distinguished gentleman, entitling him to the *confidence* and *love of all*,"—it really provokes a good natured smile, as it is well known that Mr. Shepperd has been fighting the Sentinel's old Democratic party during his whole political career!—May we infer from this that the Sentinel too sees the error of its ways, and now, when it is too late, gives Mr. Shepperd all the praise for the many hard blows he dealt the old Democratic party; or was it another political trick?

Be that as it may, it is indeed refreshing to see this apparent approval of the long political course of a leading old line Whig, coming from such a source!—But it seems the Sentinel's motives were not appreciated; and, on the other hand, we really sympathize with our neighbor in his disappointment, as Mr. Shepperd *declined to speak* on the occasion, and thus "love's labor was lost!"

☞ It is reported that a certain member of the bar, who resides in Granville County, has been engaged in the business of procuring exemptions for conscripts at the camp near this city, for which he charges and receives a fee of fifty dollars in each case. Is this true?—We believe it is. Is it right?—We think not. It is reported also that some conscripts have employed him on the ground that, on account of his political views, he has a special influence with those whose duty it is to retain or exempt conscripts. Is this true?—We fear it is. If so, *party and money* are at work at the very heart of our liberties.

Raleigh Standard.

The Standard also learns that the Confederate surgeons, at the camp of the Conscripts, near Raleigh, are in the habit of charging a fee of ten dollars for examining substitutes, when these surgeons are paid a regular salary by the government.

55TH N. C. REGIMENT.—We learn that this regiment was organized at Camp Mangum, near Raleigh, on Thursday last, by electing the following officers: Maj. Faison, of Northampton, Colonel; Capt. Luke, of Camden, Lieut. Colonel; and Capt. Schenck, of Lincoln, Major. Maj. Faison was elected by two votes over Lieut. Col. Cantwell.

THE NORTH CAROLINA WOUNDED.—We have been favored with a copy of a pamphlet printed in Richmond, by order of Surgeon General Johnson, (compiled by P. F. Pescud, of Raleigh) containing the names of all the wounded received in the Richmond Hospitals, after the battle of Richmond. The names fill 23 large pages, and sum up the number of 3,468. The slightly wounded, and those who went at once to private houses or their homes are not included in the list. The pamphlet gives the name, company, regiment and hospital.

☞ The general order of Maj. General Pope, to which we alluded last week, will be found in this issue.

President Davis has issued a retaliatory order declaring Pope and his commissioned officers outlaws, and if captured not entitled to the consideration of prisoners of war. "They are to be put in close confinement and hung, if any of our citizens or soldiers are murdered. The President appears determined upon the most rigid retaliation. All signs indicate, such are the cruelties practiced by the Yankees, that the future of the war is to be more bloody and barbarous than heretofore. May we not hope for an early termination of this wicked war? In order to do it, let it be conducted with great vigor. We have said often—we must fight vigorously, promptly, fiercely, to end the war."

We will publish the President's proclamation in full next week.

N. C. SALT.—For the gratification of our people, who fear a scarcity of salt, we are indebted to the Standard for the following information:

Dr. Worth manufactures for the State, on an average, 200 bushels of salt per day, which is sold to the County Commissioners at $3 50. Besides this, private manufactories are producing in the same region about 800 bushels per day, which they sell at from $6 to $7.50 per bushel.

In a few weeks, if no untoward event occurs, the factories in that section will be producing about 1,500 bushels per day, which added to the amount which may be procured from the Virginia Salt Works, will be amply sufficient to meet the wants of the people of North Carolina. This will be gratifying intelligence to our readers.

RUMORS.—The rumor that the Yankees were advancing from Newbern, has not much foundation. Two or three steamers are said to have gone up the Neuse, throwing shells—that's all.

It is also reported by telegraph, in the Lynchburg Republican, that Seward has resigned; the Governors of Pennsylvania, Ohio and Connecticut refuse to send more men to the field; and that Vallandigham is stumping it through Ohio against the war and the Administration, addressing immense audiences with great favor and applause. We hope it may be true, but we do not believe it.

☞ Pope's ruffians, in Culpepper, Orange and other Counties, are executing his orders with a high hand. Private property has been seized, private persons arrested, females insulted, and general alarm prevails. In lower Virginia and in this State they are burning dwellings, stealing negroes, and committing all kinds of barbarity.

☞ The Richmond Dispatch announces, among others, the arrival of Gens. Buckner and Tilghman, who have been confined at Fort Warren since February last. The former was taken at the fall of Fort Donelson; the latter at Fort Henry, Tennissee.

THE CONSCRIPT LAW AND PHYSICIANS.—The following is a copy of a letter from the Secretary of War, in reply to inquiries whether the act of Assembly exempting one physician for every 2,000 inhabitants would be respected by the Confederate States enrolling officer:

CONFEDERATE STATES OF AMERICA,
WAR DEPARTMENT,
Richmond, July 25, 1862.

Col. S. Bassett French, A. D. C. to Governor of Virginia, Executive Department, Richmond:

Sir—In reply to your inquiry of 22d inst., whether the Virginia Act of Assembly, exempting one physician for every 2,000 inhabitants, will be respected by the enrolling officers, I have to inform you that the Act of Exemption of the Confederate States Congress expressly enumerates the classes of persons to be exempted, and leaves the Secretary of War no further discretion in the matter. Physicians are not included therein, and consequently our enrolling officers have no power to exempt them.

Respectfully, GEO. W. RANDOLPH,
Secretary of War.

LATEST NEWS.

From Tennessee.

OCCUPATION OF McMINVILLE BY THE YANKEES.

CHATTANOOGA, August 4.—McMinville, Tennessee, was occupied last Saturday by 7,000 Federal troops, probably Nelson's division of Buell's army.

A detachment of Gen. Forrest's cavalry was in the place Friday, but was smart enough to evade capture, a man who ran the enemy's lines from McMinville states that he heard the shrieks of the women from almost every house in the town. He thinks that the Yankee commander must have turned loose his men to pillage and outrage the inhabitants at will. The shrieks were agonizing.

A BRUSH WITH THE ENEMY BELOW RICHMOND.

RICHMOND, August 5.—A sharp skirmish took place this morning below Malvern Hill. The report is that a body of Yankees attempted to occupy a position near Curle's Nook on James River, but were attacked by a portion of Cobb's Legion and driven back to their entrenchments.

DRAFTING IN MISSOURI—CONFEDERATE VICTORY IN ALABAMA.

MOBILE, August 2d.—The Cincinnati Commercial, of the 26th ult., is received.

Hundreds of Foreigners in St. Louis, mostly Irish, had claimed the British Consul's protection from draft. Great excitement was occasioned. The Yankees mobbed them. The Provost Guard was called upon to suppress the riot. Col. Clarkson and seventy privates have been captured in Missouri.

Gen. Armstrong officially reports another successful skirmish. One hundred and twenty of his command, under Lieut. Col. Kelly, attacked four companies of Federal cavalry near Jonesboro', Ala., on the 26th and routed them. The enemy left 9 dead on the field, 5 wounded and 16 prisoners. Our loss was one wounded.

The enemy on the North side of the Tennessee is reported to be retreating towards Nashville.

MORGAN'S OFFICIAL REPORT.

MOBILE, AUGUST 2.—A special dispatch to the Advertiser and Register, dated Knoxville, 31st ult., says: "Morgan's official report states that he took twenty towns, captured 1,200 prisoners, and destroyed property valued at three millions of dollars. Among the spoils taken from the enemy are 20,000 stand of arms, and numbers of mules and horses. Col. George St. Leger Greenfelt, of the British army, distinguished himself, charging in front on several occasions. He was slightly wounded.

ATTACK UPON McCLELLAN'S FLEET.

A large artillery force, embracing a number of heavy seige guns, had been placed in position at and below Coggin's Point, on James River, up to Thursday evening last. Coggin's Point is in Prince George County, about 40 miles below Richmond, and nearly opposite Harrison's Landing, on the North side of the river. At that place the Yankee fleet of about 150 vessels lay, with McClellan's camp full in view beyond.

About 1 o'clock on Friday morning last, our guns having been sighted the evening before, our entire artillery opened upon the Yankee fleet, with a tremendous cannonade. They were taken by surprise, and immediately the lights of the fleet were extinguished, and the gun-boats returned a brisk but harmless fire. The scene is described as highly exciting. From our batteries a continuous sheet of flame issued for a mile or two in length, until 200 guns had been fired, when, in obedience to previous orders, the cannonade ceased. A severe crashing was heard among the shipping, but next morning every vessel had disappeared and McClellan's camp presented a scene of confusion. A fire raged at Berkley on Saturday, but the extent of the damage done by our guns is not known. The loss on our side was one killed and six wounded, caused by an accident with one of our own guns.

THE SKIRMISH AT ORANGE COURT HOUSE.

The Enquirer of yesterday gives a somewhat different version of the skirmish at Orange Court House, from that published in the telegraphic column of yesterday's Express. It seems that some two or three companies of Yankee Cavalry made a dash upon Orange Court House, between eight and nine o'clock on Saturday morning, for the avowed purpose of capturing the train, which was then at that place. Two companies of Confederate cavalry stationed there, quickly perceived the design of the enemy, and engaged him in a spirited skirmish, lasting some time, which resulted in the complete route of the enemy, with a loss in killed, wounded and prisoners, of twenty-five. Our loss, all told, is set down at from fifteen to twenty. During the engagement, the conductor watched his opportunity, and escaped safely with his train. Gen. Ewell's command moved up and occupied the place on Saturday night.

Nine Yankee prisoners, taken in the above skirmish, arrived in Richmond Sunday evening, and were cared for at the Yankee prison.

Petersburg Express.

LATE NORTHERN NEWS.

The Fortress Monroe correspondent of the Philadelphia Inquirer says he is credibly informed that large rebel forces are concentrating on the line of James river, above the junction of the Appomattox and the James, supposed to number between fifty and seventy thousand, and "Stonewall" Jackson in command.

Two thousand "contrabands," on their way to McClellan, passed Old Point on the 26th.

Jeff. Davis's mail carrier running to Norfolk was caught on Friday, with 2,000 letters.

Gen. Pope took the field last Monday. There have been numerous desertions from his army. Between 40 and 50 of the 105th New York deserted within the past week.

A dispatch, dated Cairo, 26th ult., says the steamer from the Tennessee river brings the news of a rebel raid at Florence, Alabama, on Tuesday. The rebels entered the city, burned the warehouses, filled with Yankee Commissary and Quartermaster stores, and also burnt all the cotton in the vicinity. They seized the Yankee steamer Colonna, used for conveying army supplies over the shoals, took all the money belonging to the boat and passengers, and then burnt the boat. The property destroyed is reported to be immensely valuable. A small detachment of Mitchell's army was captured. The rebels then proceeded down the Tennessee to Chickasaw, Waterloo, and the vicinity of Eastport, and burnt all the warehouses containing cotton.

Another band of forty rebels attacked a wagon train, near Pittsburg Landing, and captured sixty wagons filled with Government stores.

NASHVILLE, July 27.—The 10th Ohio regiment, guarding the Memphis and Charleston railroad, between Decatur and Courtland, was attacked yesterday by a large force of guerrillas and thirty or forty of the regiment were killed. The road was considerably damaged.

A large rebel force is reported near Tuscumbia. Forest is reported to be at Carthage, with the object of making a descent on the Louisville railroad.

NEW YORK, July 28.—News from Fort Monroe, to day, that Gen. Jackson was demonstrating down the left bank of the James, made some stir here, and nervous people were very uneasy, until a later telegram was received announcing the arrival of Porter's mortar fleet, intended for Fort Darling, (Drury's Bluff,) made all right again.

IMPORTANT NEWS EXPECTED.

"We are in expectation here of the receipt of important news from several quarters. It is supposed that Vicksburg will be taken, that a fight has taken place or will soon take place in Eastern Tennessee or Northern Georgia, and that Gen. Pope's army will soon engage the enemy. Now that the mortar boats have arrived, stirring work is also looked for from the James river.

GREAT WAR MEETING.

CINCINNATI, August 1.—A war meeting was held here last night, which was an immense affair. Business was generally suspended after four o'clock in the afternoon. There was speaking from three stands. The speakers were Governor Morton, General Wallace, Lieutenant-Governor Fiske, and many others. Several bands of music, a display of fireworks, and the ringing of the bells of the Fire Department enlivened the occasion.

Resolutions were adopted declaring—we will sustain the government in a more vigorous prosecution of the war; recommending the confiscation of the property of traitors everywhere; expressing unalterable opposition to compromise with traitors, and that we will resist hostile foreign intervention.

The *World* says editorially:

It is now certain that an order will be issued for a draft in such States or sections of States as will not supply their quotas of men before the middle of the present month.

A YANKEE GENERAL ECLIPSED.—The Savannah "News" says that the astronomer Mitchell, whose brilliant achievements over the unarmed population of Huntsville rival the glory of his discoveries in the firmament, has been sent home in disgrace. The cause assigned is that he has been using the Lincoln government funds in cotton speculations, and is a defaulter to a large amount. The immaculate Butler himself, whose praises fill all Yankeedom, is in partnership with his brother, daily making a fortune by speculation. At New Orleans, Pic and his brother, by an ingenious system of annoyance, one time compelled several vessels to sell their cargoes of flour to him at the Blaze at $12 per barrel, and these same cargoes were then brought up to the city and doled out to the people under the active supervision of this adventurous, patriotic and loyal pair, at *forty dollars* per barrel.

The Federal prisoners captured near Madison Court House, Va., on Tuesday last, state that the main body of the Federal army is in Culpepper, near the Rapidan river, and that a forward movement is daily contemplated.—At Madison Court House the force consists of about 80,000 infantry, with some artillery and cavalry under the immediate command of the Dutch General Siegel.

RETURN OF COL. MORGAN TO TENNESSEE—HIS REPORTED DEFEAT NEAR OWINGSVILLE UNTRUE—LARGE ACCESSIONS TO HIS COMMAND.

KNOXVILLE, July 30.—Col. Morgan has returned in safety to Tennessee (a portion of his command, consisting of the 1st Georgia Rangers and the Texas Rangers,) reaching this city yesterday, after one of the most daring and successful raids into the heart of the enemy's country recorded in the annals of war.

From Capt. Blanchhead, Quartermaster of the 1st Georgia cavalry, the Register has obtained the following interesting particulars of the expedition:

Col. Morgan left Knoxville with about 1,000 men, a portion of whom were armed, and penetrating the enemy's country by a direct line at least 250 miles, captured a dozen towns and cities, destroyed Federal military stores and other property, and railroad bridges, in all amounting to eight or ten millions of dollars. He took, perhaps, over a thousand prisoners, all of whom he paroled. At Cynthiana he encountered a Federal force equal to his own, who, after a few hours' fight, surrendered.

At Lebanon he took between two and three thousand stand of arms, half of which he retained and half destroyed. Here, also, he burned half a million of dollars' worth of Federal army stores. He accomplished all this, besides frightening the whole Yankee nation out of its propriety, with the loss of not more than fifteen or twenty men killed in all his engagements, and between thirty or forty wounded, and has returned in triumph to Tennessee.

There is no truth whatever in the defeat of Col. Morgan's command near Owingsville, as reported by the Northern press. He returns to Tennessee without suffering a defeat, and with a much larger force than he started with.

The present whereabouts of Col. Morgan it would be imprudent to divulge; but that he will soon turn up again, the public may rest assured.

THE FIGHT AT SMITH'S MILLS.

We learn that about 2 o'clock on Sunday last, the enemy numbering 500 infantry, 40 cavalry and 4 pieces of artillery, attempted a crossing of the White Oak River in the County line of Onslow County in the direction of Newbern.

They were met there by about 125 men of Captain E. D. Ward's squadron of cavalry.—Our people had previously removed the covering from off the bridge, so that the enemy could not at once cross.

The fight lasted about 3 hours when Capt. Ward fell back a short distance out of the range of their artillery. They continued to shell the woods until near dark, when they fell back.—In the engagement we had one man, Sergent Williams, of the Gatlin Dragoons, wounded in both legs, and one horse wounded by the bursting of a shell. Captain Ward learns from citizens along the line of the enemy's retreat, that we killed two dead on the spot, wounded eleven badly and several more slightly. Among those badly was their Colonel, who was shot from his horse.

They curse our "two barrelled cavalry," and say they want shot guns too. They fell back about seven miles, to Mrs. Bryan's, where they met more of their men. They were there on the 28th, 15,000 strong, among them five hundred cavalry.

They stripped the corn fields for roasting ears as they went, killing cattle, hogs poultry, &c. They were piloted by a free negro, who was also wounded. Our men behaved remarkably well.

Wilmington Journal, 1st

AN INCIDENT OF THE LATE BATTLE.

The Yankees are distinguished for the tenacity with which they cling to a presumptuous hope. On the day when the battle was set in motion that put to flight the Federal army around Richmond, several of their officers were discussing the nature of the operations in the Valley. One of them was expatiating learnedly upon the predicament in which Jackson was supposed certainly to be, and was engaged in making a diagram on the smooth earth in the yard of one of the farm-houses in which they were quartered, and "suiting the action to the word," was demonstrating that "here was Jackson," "there was Fremont," "here, again was Shields," and "there was the army of McDowell," and "consequently, it was impossible for Jackson to make his escape!" Before the sanguine officer had ceased the disquisition, the roar of Jackson's artillery began to be heard and a ball came pounding away into the very house before which they were standing. The battle had commenced, the defeat succeeded, and among the prisoners brought in by the invincible old hero's troops, was the identical officer who had convinced himself and was convincing those around him, that he was not with in a hundred miles of that place.

DEATH OF MARTIN VAN BURN.

Martin Van Buren, ex-President of the United States, died at Kinderhook, New York, on Thursday the 24th inst. in the eighteenth year of his age. Mr. Van Buren was born at Kinderhook, Columbia county New York, on the 5th of December, 1782.

On the 23d of May, 1832, Mr. Van Buren was nominated as a candidate for the Vice Presidency by a convension of the democracy of the Union, held at Baltimore, Gen. Jackson being at the same time re-nominated for the Presidency. Jackson and Van Buren were elected, and were inaugurated on the 4th of March, 1833.

At the next convention of the democracy (held in Baltimore, May 20, 1835) Mr. Van Buren was nominated for the Presidency, with Richard M. Johnson, of Kentucky, for Vice President. The democracy being signally successful in his campaign. Mr. Van Buren was inaugurated President of the United States on the 4th of March, 1837.

Mr. VanBuren was nominated for re-election in 1840, but was defeated by the Whig candidate, Gen. Harison.

The disease under which Mr. Van Buren has sunk was originally an asthmatic attack from which he has been suffering for several months but latterly became a malignant catarrh, which caused great suffering. During the latter days of his sickness his mind occasionally wandered, and he seemed lost to all transpiring events around him.—*Richmond Enquirer.*

The people of certain sections of Ohio have become alarmed at the influx of fugitive slaves. The farmers are discharging their harvest hands and hiring runaway negroes, who offer to work for less than what is paid for white labor. Almost every county bordering on the Ohio river has its quota of fugitives.

From the London Times, July 31.

ENGLISH ADVICE FOR AN ARMISTICE AND SETTLEMENT.

Although the position of the two hostile communities is one which should induce every man of good sense and kindly feeling at the North to reconsider his opinions. An armistice, and then a settlement of this quarrel by a peaceful separation, is the only solution of the difficulty which presents itself to the minds of English statesmen, and we may add, the statesmen of other countries. In this matter, we may say, without hesitation, that all Europe is unanimous. At the time of the first rupture, when secession and the depth of feelings that inspired it were little understood, there was in this country a large party, and in France and Germany a still larger party, which was indignant against the South, and sheered on the North to what was considered the easy overthrow of a political conspiracy that had usurped the Government of a deluded and bewildered people. But we would ask any one conversant with English society whether these partisans of the war have not become gradually fewer and fewer, until they are now all but extinct.

Whatever may be the sympathies of any person, however much he may condemn the institution of slavery or the principle of secession, or the means by which certain members of Mr. Buchanan's Cabinet conspired for its success, yet he feels that all that is past and gone, and that the question is now whether a war of extermination shall be carried on by one community against another. This journal, which has throughout believed, and acted on the belief, that animosities and opposing interests deeper than the mere questions pronounced upon by the Chicago platform have sundered the two sections of the Republic, may now assert that its views have received the tardy sanction even of the staunchest opponents of slavery and the most consistent well wishers of the American Republic. If the Americans desire to know what Europe thinks of the war, let them ask, not British aristocrats or continental legitimists and ultra-montanes, but that section of European society which has during years upheld their principles of policy. Let them take the opinions of the liberal party either in England or France as to the righteousness and the prudence of carrying on this war, and we shall be perfectly content if they abide by the verdict. If the Americans had been wise enough to let the South go freely at the first, it is quite possible that by this time it would have been seeking re-admittance, for the Union party was then a reality, and not a fiction, and a reaction against the policy of the Secessionist leaders might have taken place. Although it is too late to hope for such a reconciliation, yet the North may even now, by a dignified concession, avoid the terrible sacrifice and the intensity of hatred which a persistence in the war will necessarily produce.

YANKEE RAIDS IN NORTH CAROLINA—ARREST OF CITIZENS—STAMPEDE OF NEGROES.

From the Richmond Enquirer.

During the past three or four weeks, those counties in North Carolina bordering upon the Virginia lines of the Federal army, have been subjugated to a series of the most dastardly and vindictive guerilla raids that have yet characterized the war in that quarter. The counties of Pasquotank, Camden, Currituck and Gates have suffered the most severely, from arrests of many of their principal citizens, robberies and burnings of property, and the excitement of negroes to revolt and escape.

A gentleman who arrived in this city yesterday, from that section of North Carolina, informs us that, in the county of Gates, the following prominent citizens were arrested by a band of Hessian cavalry, last week, and carried to Suffolk: Messrs. Thos. A. Jordan, James Freeman, James Wiggins, Wm. Beemali, Jas. Sparkman, Thos. Sparkman, Richard Manning, Thos. Coston and Wm. Coston. The only plea upon which they were arrested was that they were secessionists.

About two weeks ago, ninety four slaves and a party of free negroes, through the medium of Yankee inducement, stampeded from the upper part of Pasquotank and fled into the Dismal Swamp. They comprised whole families—old and young, male and female. One of the free negroes who was doubtless dictator of the whole party, was an "aristocrat" at home, and worth some four or five thousand dollars. A number of the inhabitants of the country immediately followed in pursuit, and recovered fifty or sixty of the slaves, and found a considerable quantity of ammunition in their camp.

On the following night, a young and estimable man, named Joseph Williams, in company with two others, went on patrol to the half way house, on the Dismal Swamp Canal, and kept watch for the runaways. They soon perceived a party of negroes, about thirty in number, approaching, led by white men, supposed to be Yankees, and upon hailing them they were fired upon by the approaching party, and young Williams was mortally wounded. He, however, raised his gun, took aim, and, together with his companions, fired upon them, wounded one negro and killed two others. The rest fled, and the wounded negro was captured. Young Williams died on the spot from the effects of his wound.

A few days previously about one hundred slaves stampeded from Camden, and five hundred from Currituck, and fled from Suffolk to Norfolk, where the Yankees find plenty of dirty work for them to do.

About ten days ago, a detachment of some fifty Yankee cavalry made a raid upon South Mills, in Camden, stole fifty negroes from Mr. Mathiel Taylor, seized his horses and mules, and hitching them to a lighter on the canal, placed the negroes on board and sent them to Norfolk.

These are the more prominent instances of Federal rapacity which have occurred recently in this section of the Old North State. Robberies and burning are of frequent occurrence, and the inhabitants are kept in a continual state of alarm. It is to be hoped that the Government will give them aid in order to enable them not only to prevent farther suffering and loss, but to visit adequate vengeance upon the unprincipled hirelings, who have thus despoiled them of their property, security and peace.

FLESH WOUNDS.—They following recipe for flesh wounds has proven very efficacious, and is recommended to the Medical Faculty as an experiment. It has been practically tested by an officer in the French army, (now in Richmond,) who was wounded in the arm, and in the space of eight days his wound was healed. It is worth a trial:

Take a linen rag in which cut small holes throughout, dip it in champhor oil, and apply it to the wounded parts. Take finely powdered champhor and sprinkle over the linen—a piece of lint in champhor salve should then be applied over the wound. Bandage the part wounded, and apply twice or three times a day.

[From the Washington Evening Star, July 23d.]

A VERY IMPORTANT REGULATION.

The following general order of Maj. General Pope was issued to day :

HEADQ'RS ARMY OF VIRGINIA, July 23, 1862.

General Orders No. 11.

Commanders of army corps, divisions, brigades and detached commands will proceed immediately to arrest all disloyal male citizens within their lines, or within their reach in rear of their respective commands Such as are willing to take the oath of allegiance to the United States, and will furnish sufficient security for its observance, shall be permitted to remain at their homes and pursue in good faith their acoustomed avocations. Those who refuse shall be conducted South, beyond the extreme pickets of this army, and be notified that if found at any point, in rear, they will be considered spies and subjected to the extreme rigor of military law. If any person having taken the oath of allegiance, as above specified, be found to have violated it, he shall be shot, and his property seized and applied to the public use.

All communication with any person whatever, living within the lines of the enemy, is positively prohibited, except through the military authorities and in the manner specified by military law; and any person concerned in writing or in carrying letters or messages in any other way will be considered and treated as a spy within the lines of the United States army. By command of

Major General POPE.

GEO. D. RUGGLES, Col. and Chief of Staff.

[From the Baltimore Sun, July 24th.]

STRINGENT ORDERS FROM GEN. POPE.

Washington, July 23.—Maj. Gen. Pope has issued orders to the different Generals commanding divisions in his army corps requiring them to seize all horses and mules in this vicinity, especially in Culpepper county, not absolutely needed by the inhabitants of the surrounding country. They are also directed to seize all stores not absolutely needed for the maintenance or subsistence of the inhabitants.

As further illustrating the councils which rule in Washington, we append the following:

[From the New York Tribune, July 23.]

THE PRESIDENT'S VIEWS.

Col. John W. Forney, Secretary of the United States Senate, in addressing the People's State Convention at Harrisburg, last Thursday, is thus reported :

"He announced that President Lincoln had told him, before leaving Washington, that henceforth his policy should be as stringent as the most enthusiastic could desire. [Loud applause.] That hereafter there will be no restriction in the employment of all men to put down this Rebellion. [Long and loud applause.] No more doubting about the confiscation of rebel property. [Applause.] No longer need the Northern people be frightened with the cry of Negro Equality and Emancipation. [Applause.]

"He thought it proper to put arms in their hands to save the lives of the Whites. [Applause.] He thought we might as well terminate the war to-day if it was not to be fought with the aid of the colored men of the south. [Applause.] Gen. Washington, in the Revolutionary War used them, and at the battle of Red bank, 1777, near Philadelphia, a Rhode Island regiment of blacks turned the fortunes of the day."

The manner in which these decrees of murder and rapine are to be enforced, may be inferred from the following, which we take from the Baltimore "Sun" of the 24th :

"General Fitch, late Senator from Indiana, now leading a brigade at St. Charles, in Arkansas, has just hung two guerillas, in pursuance of pledges to do so in case of murder of any of his men. The first engineer of the Lexington was shot while sitting at a port hole. Gen. Fitch immediately took two of the citizens of St. Charles and hung them in a public place in the town."

It thus seems that it is the deliberate policy of our atrocious enemies, concurred in and carried out from the Potomac to Arkansas and the Gulf, to prosecute this war with barbarities such as civilization has long ago pronounced inadmissible, and which will shock the sentiment of the humanized world.

The Terrors of Bombardment.—The Yankees have been bombarding Vicksburg ever since the 22d of May, and have discharged over 20,000 shot and shell at that town. Up to the 4th of July they had killed six men and one woman, and a correspondent of the Memphis Appeal says:

The city has suffered considerably from the constant rain of shot and shell that have been poured upon it, though the actual damage in dollars and cents is comparatively small. I hear that a responsible party has offered to repair all damage done for the moderate sum of $5,000, but I think he would lose money taking the contract for twice the amount. One is surprised upon first witnessing the character of the injuries sustained from these missiles by the houses of the city. They generally pass through them like a pistol ball through a pane of glass, leaving a smooth round hole just the diameter of the ball or shell discharged.—Rarely is a wall badly breached, except by the explosion of a bomb, and in no case has conflagration yet been produced. So much for this terrible bugbear of "shelling cities," of which we heard and read so much.

THE SUPPLY OF SALT.—This is a matter which at the present time is of great importance to the people of the South, and it may be interesting to know something with reference to the preparation in progress for obtaining the fall supply. The principal salt works in the South, those of South-western Virginia, are now turning out about 3,000 bushels per day, and the company owning the works are improving their facilities for increasing the amount. The States of Georgia and North Carolina are putting up works at the Virginia wells, in order to supply their people. Those of Georgia are nearly completed, and will soon commence operations. The salines are very rich, and are believed to be inexhaustible.

GATHERING OF GENERALS.—There was a complete Congress of Generals in Washington—Pope, Wallace, Plummer, Mitchel, Siegel, Blenker, McDowell, and half a dozen others of less celebrity. Pope intends to make his headquarters in his saddle, and will be prepared for any emergency.

THE CAPTURE OF MURFREESBORO'—THE WOMEN IN BATTLE

The Bristol (Tenn.) Advocate gives some interesting particulars of the capture of Murfreesboro' by Col. Forrest. It says:

From thirty to forty of our men were killed, and from forty to fifty wounded. This was done principally by the battery; and from the court house, in which large numbers of the enemy had taken shelter. Our men broke a hole in the court house, and were about burning it with its contents, when they learned that the Yankees had a number of the citizens of Murfreesboro' under arrest in a large upper room, in order to try them for treason against the Lincoln dynasty.

Never were soldiers hailed with more enthusiastic expressions of gratitude and exultation than were the Confederate soldiers hailed by the citizens of the town. Numbers of them, including not a few ladies, joined in the bloody conflict, and with pistols and everything else with which they could fight, assisted in dealing dismay and death upon the hated invaders of their homes and their rights.

It was yet early in the morning, when our forces commenced the attack, and many of the ladies of the place could not be restrained from rushing into the streets, with disheveled hair and in their sleeping attire, cheering our soldiers; and when any would fall, or were wounded, they would clasp them in their arms, assisting in bearing to their houses and ministering to them as to delivering angels; and when our officers would remonstrate, telling them that they were in danger from the shots of the enemy, they would reply that the Lord would defend them, and that it was no greater peril than that to which their gallant defenders were all exposed.

We failed to mention, in the proper connection that Col. Whorton—the brave Confederate in arms of Col. Forrest—was wounded. As he was able, however, to superintend the guard which brought the Yankee prisoners through the mountains, it is hoped he will soon recover.

In the jail at Murfreesboro' were several of the daring band of Colonel Jack Morgan, who had been taken prisoners some time ago, when that bold ranger met with his reverse at Lebanon.—Our soldiers released them from prison early in the action, and they fought like Spartans till the affair was ended. None enjoyed the victory with a better relish than did these liberated heroes.

Among the prisoners we saw was Brig. Gen. T. A. Crittenden, of Indiana. He was a sour, beefy, crest fallen looking fellow, with no marks of manliness and but a few of intelligence about his face. We had a short conversation with him at Kingston, where they staid on Friday night. He was evidently an inferior man to some of his Colonels and other offices. The humbugging Government must have put him in position because his name was Crittenden, acting upon the principle that the name makes the rose smell sweetly.

The Knoxville Register also contains some particulars of the fight. It says:

As Colonel Forrest's command were marching through Cannon County, on their way to Murfreesboro', the citizens crowded the thoroughfares, cheering our gallant men with every demonstration of joy. The ladies everywhere were particularly enthusiastic. Some of the citizens of Cannon had been arrested and were confined in prison at Murfreesboro'. The ladies besought our men, with tears in their eyes, to rescue their husbands and fathers from the hands of the tyrant.—One little girl ran up to that old patriot and soldier, Captain Haney, of the 1st Georgia cavalry, and wringing her hands, implored him to bring her father back to her again. The old man turned to her, with his whole soul beaming in his face, and exclaimed, while the manly tear startled to his eye, *"I will my daughter! I will!"* The result proved the truth of his words. The Captain was the first to enter the court house, where the prisoners were confined—and that child's heart has been made glad by the safe return of the father to the household roof.

As our little army went dashing into Murfreesboro', awaking the echoes by the rattling of their horses hoof "over the stony streets," the whole population were aroused from their slumbers, and rushed to their windows, balconies, and verandas, with every demonstration of delight. Ladies could be seen kneeling in postures of thankfulness to Heaven for the day of their deliverance. As the morning advanced and as the fight thickened, the same fair ones were in the streets in spite of the whistling of balls and rain of lead, administering to the wants of our soldiers, filling their canteens with water and their haversacks with an abundance of provisions. Unheeding the shots from the enemy's guns, they thought only of the comfort of their gallant champions. One lady received a ball through her dress, whilst another had her parasol shot from her hand, the ball passing within two inches of her jeweled fingers.—Such heroism has never been known in the annals of war, and will illuminate to the remotest generation the history of our glorious land. * * * *

A company of Federals were in possession of the court-house, and were shooting our soldiers in all directions from the windows above. Col. Morrison, (1st Georgia,) dismounted three of his companies and ordered them to charge the building, which they did in most gallant style, rushing through the public square to the very doors of the edifice, under a most galling fire of musketry.—Conscious that the loss of life to our men would be terrible by attempting to pass up the stairway, the building was immediately set on fire, when the Yankees above bawled out lustily for quarters. The fire was extinguished, the whole company surrendered, and our imprisoned fellow citizens were happily released. Old Capt. Haney was the first man to enter the court-house and to receive in his arms the liberated captives.

Late in the day Col. Morrison was surprised to see the old hero rushing towards him frantic with joy; and exclaiming "Colonel, I'll be d—d if I haven't taken Gen. Crittenden and all his staff!" "You don't say so, Captain," answered the Colonel. "If I haven't, there's no h—ll!" exclaimed the old man, and passed on to new deeds of heroism and of glory.

AFFAIRS ON THE RAPPAHANNOCK—DEPRADATIONS OF THE ENEMY—THE APPROACHING CONFLICT.

A gentleman direct from Madison county, Va., gives us some interesting information respecting the situation of affairs in the country immediately east of the Blue Ridge. The enemy's force in Madison, Culpepper, and the territory adjacent, is believed to number full forty thousand men, and the idea prevails that reinforcements are arriving from McClellan's army. Pope has established his headquarters at Sperryville, Rappahannock county. On Saturday week a large body of Federal cavalry made their appearance below Madison Court-House, where they were met by a citizen who told them that if they didn't look sharp Jackson would bag the whole party, as he was over the mountains with a hundred thousand men. This caused a hasty stampede, and the army shortly afterwards fell back to the neighborhood of the Rappahannock. The Yankees are treating the inhabitants of Madison and Culpepper outrageously, and much consternation prevails in consequence. They steal horses, cattle and sheep, induce the negroes to run away, and commit all sorts of depredations upon private property. R. S. Thomas and James Eddins have been arrested and taken to Sperryville; and Dr. Lindsay was captured while on his way to visit a patient, but subsequently released, with orders to show himself in that neighborhood no more. Mr. Evans, editor of the Blue Ridge Republican, has also been arrested and carried off. On a recent occasion the Yankees rode up to Mr. Bowler's house, in Madison, and demanded his two sons, who were known to belong to a Confederate Regiment, and then at home on furlough; but they kept out of the way, and after several narrow escapes, succeeded in reaching Richmond on Wednesday last. One of these, Mr. B. F. Bowler, informs us that the Federals are scouring the country for the purpose of catching those who have volunteered or have substitutes in our army; that they discovered a Mr. May, who was at home, sick, and unable to leave his bed, and took his name, proposing to arrest him hereafter. The young men are, therefore leaving the neighborhood by every opportunity.

A painful incident occurred at Madison Court House a few days ago, which should be prominently remembered among the atrocities of the war. A party of Yankees visited the residence of Gen. Banks, in his absence, and proceeded to demolish his furniture and table ware. Mrs. Banks endeavored to resist this destructive purposes, when one of the brutal soldiers drew a sword to intimidate her, and the unhappy lady suddenly dropped dead upon the floor! This circumstance alone is sufficient to arouse the indignation of the inhabitants, who hope the day of vengeance will not be long deferred.

They are aware of the vast supplies in the counties they are invading, and acting in pursuance of Pope's orders, they will secure or destroy the whole unless a check is placed upon their operations. Owing to the want of wagons, the rich products of the country have been retained in the hands of the farmers and millers, and there is now a super abundance of flour, corn, rye, oats, hay bacon, and everything necessary for the sustenance of a large army. The Yankees have no forage wagons, but subsist on the country as they proceed.—Fine crops of wheat, stacked in the fields, have been seized for the purpose of feeding their horses. From Mr. Crigler, of Madison, they stole 250 barrels of flour, and on his showing some resistance, fired two shots at him, but he escaped without personal injury. The fine estate of Joshua Miller has been completely devastated. Mrs M. shed tears at the spectacle presented, when a Yankee remarked, with an oath, that it was time enough to cry when the house was burnt over her head. On Sunday last a party of one hundred stopped near Madison Court-House, dismounted, and scaling the garden fences, stole all the growing vegetables they could find. These marauding parties are generally proceeded by two or three Yankee soldiers disguised in Confederate uniforms, who impose themselves upon unsuspecting persons, and gather what information they can, and are thus enabled to direct the villainous operations of their comrades when they come up. A few regiments of cavalry might easily capture or disperse the numerous small squads who range through the mountains, daily becoming bolder as they encounter no resistance. They seem, however, to have a wholesome dread of "bushwhackers," apprehending that a tree may sometimes conceal an unerring rifleman, with a bullet ready to send through an invaders heart.—*Rich. Dispatch.*

CAMP NOTES.

A letter from near Richmond to a Southern paper says:

We saw Gen. Lee on the field, the 27th June. We have hitherto spoken of the *personnel* of the General. He seems a little older than when we saw him at Coosawhatchie. Then he had a moustache alone; now he has, in addition, greyish beard a month old, all over his face. Seated on a log in a slight shade, having a map upon his knees, plainly dressed in uniform, with only one Aid at hand, he looked the same self possessed, controlling and earnest being we noted before—great then in the execution of his masterly and gigantic scheme of the greatest battle of modern times.

We saw Stonewall Jackson during the same day. He is, perhaps, forty years old, six feet high, medium size, and somewhat angular in person. Has yellowish grey eyes, a Roman nose, sharp; a thin, forward chin, angular brow, a close mouth, and light brown hair. Has a sullen, unsocial, and to some extent, unhappy look. He is impassive, silent, emphatic, and we venture, obstinate. His dress is official, but very plain, his cap-front resting nearly on his nose. His tall horse diminishes the effect of his size, so that when mounted he appears less in person than he really is.

President Davis was also on the field. His plain suit of brown and citizen's outfit generally screened him from much observation. The postage-stamps give a very good idea of his face.

Gen. Longstreet, while on a march one day, inquired of us the whereabouts of our Division General, and, while we were answering his inquiries, we had an opportunity of observing one of the handsomest Generals in the Confederate army.—His full American whiskers, long, brown, and neat; his steady, genial, and earnest eye; his fine and full forehead; his Græco Roman nose, and regular mouth: all these present a *tout ensemble* rarely equalled in manly symmetry and chastened energy.

Gen. Magruder is one of the hardest men to describe that we have encountered lately. He impresses one as gruff, abrupt, in a way jocular, decidedly headstrong, rudely kind, and *brusque*. We saw him first on his way to superintend the storming of the fifty-gun battery on the Malvern Hill—the strongest position on this peninsula.

MAJOR GENERAL DANIEL H. HILL.

A correspondent of the Richmond Enquirer furnishes that paper with the following sketch of this gallant and justly distinguished officer:

General D. H. Hill is the descendant of distinguished revolutionary ancestors. His grandfather Colonel Hill, commanded a regiment at the battle of Hanging Rock and was severely wounded there. (See Lossing's Field Book of the Revolution.) He was afterwards present at King's Mountain, which battle he is said to have planned, but was incapacitated by his wound from taking part in it. So formidable was his influence in the rebel cause, that the British made him an object of special vengeance. His residence, with its numerous out buildings, they destroyed by fire, and his large iron works in which Colonel Isaac Hayne, (the martyred patriot) was his partner, were also burned by the tories, and a hundred negroes carried off.—For these great losses the two families never received the slightest remuneration. Two sons of Colonel Hill were school fellows of Gen Andrew Jackson.

D. H. Hill is not unworthy of his ancestry. As a young lieutenant, he won his spurs in Mexico. His native State, ever appreciative of the merit of her sons, presented him with a beautiful wrought sword, bearing this inscription:

"South Carolina to Major Daniel H. Hill late of the United States Army, now professor of Mathematics, a memorial of gallant conduct in service at Monterey, Contreras, Cerra Gorda Vera Cruz and Chapultepec, Mexico."

After leaving the army he was for some years Professor of Mathematics in Washington College, Va., and at the time North Carolina seceded was Superintendent of the N. Carolina Military Institute. He is the author of a very able work of mathematics, called Hill's Elements of Algebra. He has also written several highly prized books on religious topics—the "Crucifixion" and "Sermon on the mount," &c.

He is about thirty-nine years of age, slight in figure, and rather delicate in health; but he shrinks from no hardships; spares himself no fatigue, and exposes his life with a coolness which, were it not that he considers his life but a secondary object, when compared with the interestes of his country, would be suicidal.—As to what he has accomplished in the present war, from the time he was first appointed by Gov. Ellis to take measures for arming the the State of North Carolina to the present moment, we leave for the further historian to tell. As a Christian, a gentleman, a scholar and a patriot, he stands *"sans peur et sans reproche."*

We would add to the above that General Hill is a sincere and exemplary Christian, being at the time he took command as Colonel of the 1st North Carolina Volunteers, an elder in the Presbyterian Church. Like a good soldier he obeys strictly the commands of his superiors and requires from those under his command the same implicit obedience to his orders. He is as brave as a lion himself, and detests cowardice.

General Hill and Stonewall Jackson married sisters, and we hear that there is a sort of rivalry between them as to which shall accomplish most towards gaining the independence of their native South. General Jackson, like General Hill, is a sincere Christian, he being also an elder in the Presbyterian Church. Who can doubt the success of our cause, when not only our noble Commander-in-Chief, General Lee, but nearly all of our principal officers are devoted Christians?

TO DYE WOOL BLACK.

In the absence of dogwood many persons are puzzled to color black. Take anvil dust or iron filings and throw in the bottom of your kettle; then put in some tender sourwood sprouts and leaves, and pack them in around and among your wool until the vessel is full. Then fill up with water, and boil slowly for the day; remembering to desolve some copperas and pour in. Next morning rake it out and air it, and if the wool be not quite black after an hour in the sunshine return it to the kettle and simmer a while longer. It will frequently happen that the wool will be quite black when first taken out. If you have a large quantity of wool to color, it is best to boil a kettle full of the sour wood and gum bark (sumac tops answer in the place of sour wood) and pour it out in a tub, to dissolve your copperas in to be fed in the next dye with the wool. The kettle should not be stirred to mingle up the leaves, as that would make the wool troublesome to pick. Let hatters make a note of this receipt.

MARRIED,

In this place, on Tuesday evening last, by Rt. Rev. Geo. F. Bahnson, C. B. BROOKS, ESQ., to MISS BETTIE C. LEMLY, eldest daughter of H. A. and Amanda Lemly.

We acknowledge the receipt of the printer's fee in the shape of a large variety of excellent cakes. Our best wishes attend the happy couple

---

DIED:

On the 1st day of July last, in Waughtown, MR. F. M. SNYDER, in the 68th year of his age. To all human appearance he was well prepared to meet death;—as a shock of corn fully ripe, he was ready to be gathered into the garner of the Lord.

In Forsyth County, at the residence of the Rev. John Alspaugh, Mrs. NANCY ALSPAUGH, relict of the late Henry Alspaugh, aged ninety-odd years.

In Davie County, on the 26th of May, MARY LENORA, daughter of Thomas and Louisa Faircloth, aged 6 years, 7 months and 27 days.

In the First N. C. Hospital in Petersburg, Va., of Brain Fever, Corp'l WM. A. BENNETT, of Co. D. 53rd Reg.t. N. C. Troops.

OBITUARY.

At the general Hospital in Petersburg, Va., on the 30th ult., ARMENIUS C. LASH, son of C. I. and Mary Lash, in the 36th year of his age.

The subject of this notice entered the army in March last as a member of Capt. C. E. Shober's company, 45th Regiment N. C. Troops. He broke up under the hardships and exposures incident to a soldier's life, suffering occasionally with rheumatism. During the general battles near Richmond, the regiment to which he belonged performed during several days a series of fatiguing marches,—at first through oppressive heat and stifling dust, and then through cold east rains, mud and water, fording a number of swollen streams, and long without tents and baggage, their clothing was thoroughly saturated for days without a chance to dry or change them. In this condition they received a severe shelling from the enemy near Drury's Bluff, several being killed and wounded, and all very much fatigued, and suffering for want of provision. Here were sown the seeds of the disease, (typhoid fever,) which terminated his earthly career.

ARMENIUS C. LASH was an affectionate son, a kind brother, and an obedient and dutiful soldier, esteemed by all who knew him, for his retired and uncomplaining disposition and his correct and upright life. In early life he embraced religion, and was for several years, and up to the time of his death, a consistent member of the Moravian Church. His father seems to have been providentially led to him. Leaving home to visit his son in camp, with a box of supplies, such as a doating mother knows so well how to provide, he found him sick on his arrival, and watched over him with all a father's care and anxiety until he breathed his last.

Sweet be his sleep,
"Till we meet again,
Meet never to sever."

HARLEM OIL,

FRESH and Genuine. For sale at the DRUG STORE

DERIVATION AND MEANING OF THE WORD "YANKEE."

The war of the American Revolution brought out many books from foreigners engaged in it on both sides.—English German and French, which have proved great helps to the historian in writing out the true story of that eventful struggle. Of these, the campaigns of Tarleton, the Journal of Colonel Simcoe of the Queen's Rangers. The Travels of the Marquis de Chastellux, and the Letters of the Baroness de Reidsel are well known. Among the most entertaining, as well as the least familiar, of all these works, is the record of travel kept by one Thomas Anburey, which was published in London in two volumes in the year 1791. Anburey was an officer in the 29th Regimet of Foot, under the command of viscount Petersham, the Earl of Harrington, and was made prisoner at the capitulation of Burgoyne's army on the Hudson. Being for considerable time on parole, he journeyed through a large part of the country, and narrates in a spirited style and with remarkable good temper his adventures in captivity. He was guest of Mr. Randolph of Tuckahoe, and of Col. Byrd of Belvidera, (which stood on the hill beyond where the Penitentiary now stands,) the owner also of Westover. He was entertained likewise in the handsomest manner by Col. Cary, at his country seat of Ampthill, which he describes as a "superb mansion." The site of this building was within a stone's throw of our Drewry's Bluff, where, he informs us, Col. Cary conducted large iron works and "curious mills," which "cost in the building some thousands of pounds." At some other time we may draw upon Mr. Anbury's volumes for entertaining anecdotes of the period of which he writes—at present we only desire to note that he settles the vexed question of the derivation of the word "Yankee" in a very clear and satisfactory manner. Having referred to the New Englanders or Yankees, he says—

"*A-propos*—it may not be amiss just here to observe to you the etymology of this term: It is derived from a Cherokee work, *eankke*, which signifies coward and slave. This epethet of Yankee was bestowed upon the inhabitants of New England by the Virginians for not assisting them in a war with the Cherokees, and they have always been held in derision by it."

It will occur to the reader that the Yankees have kept up this early habit of not assisting the south in war, down to the period of the present discontents; witness their refusal to supply troops for the war in 1812, their lukewarmness in the war with Mexico, &c. As all our dictionaries and lexicons for the library and the school have been prepared for us by New Englanders, Webster, Worcester, and others, the true *unde derivatur* of the word Yankee has been carefully concealed from us, and we are glad that the Travels of the British prisoner enables us to supply it. It is exceedingly apt and expressive.—*R. Whig.*

$30 Reward.

DESERTED, from Camp, at Weldon, on the 1st day of August 1862, WM. ATKINS, a private of Company D, 53d Regiment, N. C. T.

The above reward will be paid for his delivery in the Camp of the 53d Regiment, now stationed at Weldon. DAVID SCOTT.

Capt. Comp. Co. D, 53d Regt., N. C. T.

FOR HIRE.

A NEGRO WOMAN, aged 23 years, and child, upon reasonable terms.

WM. H. WHELER.

Salem, Aug. 8—15tf.

OLD SCHOOL BOOKS WANTED.

THE subscriber will pay a liberal price for any of the following second hand books:

Robbins' Outlines of History, Smith's Grammar, Mitchell's Geography and Atlas, Ollendorf's French Grammar, Davies' Arithmetic, Davenport's U. S. History, Guy's Astronomy, Murray's Exercises, &c.

Even if the books are somewhat injured, bring them to the office of

ROBERT DESCHWEINITZ.

Salem, August 1st, 1862.

NOTICE.

WE will sell, at public auction, on **Friday, the 5th day of September** next, at the residence of Harman Hartman, dec'd, a lot of FARMING TOOLS, and some HOUSE HOLD and KITCHEN FURNITURE. Also at the same time and place, the PLANTATION containing about

160 Acres of Land,

situated about two miles from Winston.

On the premises are a lot of choice FRUIT TREES, and first rate well of water. There are about 100 acres of Woodland and about 60 acres in cultivation.

Terms made known on the day of sale.

JOHN H. WHITE
JOHN J. HARTMAN,
P. N. HOPKINS.

July 25, 1862. 13-td

NOTICE.

THE CASH SYSTEM will be strictly adhered to in my establishment after July 1st, 1862. No exceptions will be made.

R. L. PATTERSON.

June 20, 1862. 8-tf

*** Winston Sentinel copy 4 times.

PARISH & WADDILL,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DRUGGISTS,
MAIN STREET, DANVILLE, VA.,

Keep constantly on hand a large assortment of

FANCY ARTICLES, SOAPS, PERFUMERY, &c.

T. C. PARISH. [jy4,3m] J. M. WADDILL.

Wheat Wanted!

3,000 BUSHELS of Wheat wanted by the subscriber, (for home consumption, and not for speculation,) for which the highest market price will be paid. J. N. BLUM.

Salem Mill, July 4, 1862. 10-tf.

SALT.

I AM now daily expecting to receive another LOT OF SALT, and as I deem it my duty to give the preference to the families of soldiers in service or conscripts who may have to go, I would be glad if such would make early application. E. A. VOGLER.

Salem, July 11, 1862.

Reich's Magic Blacking.

A SUPERIOR ARTICLE FOR BOOTS and SHOES. Manufactured by

WM. A REICH.

Salem, N. C., July 4, 1862.

VIALS WANTED!

THE CASH will be paid for any quantity of clean, sound VIALS delivered at the Salem Drug Store.

July 17, 1862. A. T. ZEVELY.

North Carolina,

YADKIN COUNTY, } Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, July Term, 1862.

Terry Gough vs. The heirs at law of Wm. Gough, deceased. } Petition for Dower.

IN this case it appearing to the Court that James Whitaker, one of the heirs at law of Wm. Gough, dec'd., is not a resident of this State: It is ordered that publication be made in the People's Press, a newspaper published in the town of Salem, for said James Whitaker to appear at the next Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions for said county, to be held at the Court-house in Yadkinville, on the first Monday in October, 1862, then and there to show, if he has anything to say, why the prayer of the petitioner shall not be granted.

Witness, Thomas S. Martin, Clerk of our said Court, at office in Yadkinville, the first Monday in July, 1862. T. S. MARTIN, Clerk.

13-6t-$5 by W. A. JOYCE, D. C.

$100 REWARD!

STOLEN from the subscriber's stable near Lewisville, Forsyth county, N. C., on the night of the 11th instant., a small red heavy-built bay horse, with black legs, mane and tail. No particular marks recollected, except some white saddle-marks. Said horse is 11 or 12 years old, his gait a short pace and trot.

A person was seen lurking about in the neighborhood, supposed to be the thief, and answers the following description: about 21 or 22 years-old, fair complexion, blue eyes, good countenance, light brown hair, stoutly built, and about 5 feet 8 inches high. He wore a brownish frock coat, black pants, new boots, black silk neck-tie, a gray flannel shirt, and a gray hat. He carried a red carpet bag made out of a fire-place rug, with the fringe on, and tied with strings, and the handles made of coach-maker's braid.

A reward of $75 will be given for the arrest, confinement and conviction of the thief; and $25 for the safe delivery of the horse.

JAMES S. PLEDGER.

Lewisville, Forsyth Co., July 18, 1862. [12.4t

County Bonds.

HAVING been authorized by the Magistrate's Court of this County to pay off the County Bonds and the interest Coupons of the same, as they fall due, I hereby give notice that as soon as the Sheriff has gone his round of tax-gathering, I shall be prepared to pay off all the Bonds and Coupons that fall due this month, and wish holders to present them for payment.

E. A. VOGLER.

Salem, N. C., July, 1862. 12-2w

State of North Carolina.

FORSYTH COUNTY.

George H. Young, Exr. of Thomas Voss, dec'd. vs. Augustine Voss, Adm'r. of Wm. Voss, dec'd, John Park Voss, and others. } Petition to settle the estate of Thos. Voss, dec'd. To Sept. Term 1862.

IT appearing, on affidavit, that the children of Nancy Brown, wife of Hez. Brown, to wit: John H. Brown, Sidney H. Brown, Eliza McCoy, Henry N. Brown, Daniel S. Brown, Mary J. Brown, Rufus L. Brown, Sarah E. Brown, and Caroline E. Brown; the children of Sarah Vance, wife of Samuel Vance, dec'd, to wit: Thomas C. Vance, John W. Vance, Joseph M. Vance, James G. Vance, Samuel G. Vance, David L. Vance, Benjamin F. Vance, Mary L. Vance, Sarah J. Vance, and Lewis W Vance; the two children of Andrew Voss, dec'd, to wit: Benjamin Voss and —— Voss, and John Park Voss, reside beyond the limits of this State: It is therefore ordered that publication be made for six weeks in the People's Press, published in the town of Salem, for said non-resident defendants to be and appear at the next Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions to be held for said County, at the Court house in Winston, on the first Monday of September next, then and there to plead, answer or demur to this petition, and abide by and perform such order and decree as may be made in the premises; or the same will be heard *ex-parte* as to them.

Witness, C. L. Banner, Clerk of the said Court, at Office, in Winston, this the first day of July, A. D. 1862.

jy11..11..6t-$6] C. L. BANNER, C. C. C.

State of North Carolina,

FORSYTH COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, June Term, 1862.

John J. Conrad & Wm. Hauser, Ex'rs of Philip Miller, dec'd vs Timothy Transon and others. } Petition to settle the estate of Philip Miller, deceased. Filed at June Term, 1862.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that the children of Susan and John Turner are non-residents of this State: It is therefore ordered by the Court that publication be made for six weeks in the People's Press, printed in Salem, commanding the said children to be and appear at the next Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, to be held for the County of Forsyth, State of North Carolina, at the Court-house in Winston, on the first Monday of September next, and then and there to answer, plead or demur to this petition, and abide perform and execute such order and decree as may be made in the premises.

Witness, C. L. BANNER, Clerk of said Court, at Office, the first Monday of June, 1862.

C. L. BANNER, C. C. C.

June 20, 1862. [8-6t-pr.adv. $5

HARD TIMES MADE EASY!
Old Clothes Made New!

IF YOU WISH TO SAVE MONEY and have your OLD CLOTHES made new, bring them to the subscriber and she will color them BLACK, BROWN or MAROON, of various shades, &c., &c., and will warrant the color fast.

GENTLEMEN'S CLOTHING from top to bottom, scoured and pressed ready for wear.

LADIES' DRESSES, Silk or Worsted Shawls, Bonnets, &c., colored at short notice, and guaranteed as well as has ever been done in Yankeedom.

MRS. THOS. J. BONER.

Salem, N. C., Feb. 7, 1862. 3m.

NOTICE.

FRIENDS AND CUSTOMERS!—We have called on you several times, and many who owe us have not come and closed up their accounts. We have been very indulgent, and have favored many (as is known) and we hope you will now come up, as honest men ought to do, and give us your notes with security. All we wish, is our honest dues. If it is preferred, we will take Corn, Wheat, Beeswax, &c.

E. L. HEGE.

Salem April 28th, 1862 $2-3m-pd

State of North Carolina,

FORSYTH COUNTY.

Superior Court of Law, Fall Term, A. D. 1861.

A. S. Voss, Adm. of Wm. Voss, dec'd vs. Thomas Voss. } Attachment Levied on Land.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that Thomas Voss is not a resident of this State: It is therefore ordered that publication be made for six weeks in the People's Press, published in the town of Salem, for said defendant to appear at the next term of this Court to be held for the County of Forsyth, at the Court-house in Winston, on the 2nd Monday after the 4th Monday of September next, and then and there to replevy and plead, or judgment will be taken pro confesso.

Witness, JOHN BLACKBURN, Clerk of our said Court, at office in Winston, the 2nd Monday after the 4th Monday of September, 1861.

JOHN BLACKBURN, C. S. C.

June 20 1862 6w-pr.adv.$5

COUNTING-HOUSE CALENDAR.

1862.

	Sunday	Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday	Saturday
JANUARY	—	—	—	1	2	3	4
	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
	19	20	21	22	23	24	25
	26	27	28	29	30	31	—
FEBRUARY	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
	23	24	25	26	27	28	—
MARCH	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
	23	24	25	26	27	28	29
	30	31	—	—	—	—	—
APRIL	—	—	1	2	3	4	5
	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
	20	21	22	23	24	25	26
	27	28	29	30	—	—	—
MAY	—	—	—	—	1	2	3
	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
	18	19	20	21	22	23	24
	25	26	27	28	29	30	31
JUNE	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
	22	23	24	25	26	27	28
	29	30	—	—	—	—	—
JULY	—	—	1	2	3	4	5
	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
	20	21	22	23	24	25	26
	27	28	29	30	31	—	—
AUGUST	—	—	—	—	—	1	2
	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
	17	18	19	20	21	22	23
	24	25	26	27	28	29	30
	31	—	—	—	—	—	—
SEPTEMBER	—	1	2	3	4	5	6
	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
	21	22	23	24	25	26	27
	28	29	30	—	—	—	—
OCTOBER	—	—	—	1	2	3	4
	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
	19	20	21	22	23	24	25
	26	27	28	29	30	31	—
NOVEMBER	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
	23	24	25	26	27	28	29
	30	—	—	—	—	—	—
DECEMBER	—	1	2	3	4	5	6
	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
	21	22	23	24	25	26	72
	28	29	30	31	—	—	—

A List of Letters remaining in the Post Office at Salem, N. C., July 1st, 1862.

Miss Charlotte Booze, H. Marchall,
James B. Barrow, J. McDonald & Son,
Lieut. W. L. Barrier, Wm. J. McKaughan,
Mrs. S. Foy, Willis Stevens 2,
Judian Hordes, John Smith,
Mrs. E. Hurt, Thos. R. Tate or Mr
Wm. Linville, Willis,

Persons calling for any of the above letters will please say they are advertised. Postage on advertised letters two cents each.

O. A. KEEHLN, P. M.

Salem, N. C., July 1st, 1862.

SCHOOL COMMITTEEMEN, 1862

DIST. COMMITTEEMEN.

1. N Thornburg, P W Raper, William Idol.
2. J H Harmon, Allen Watson, J A Young.
3. Stephen Hester, John Lowry, A Dwiggins.
4. Shepperd Preston, Joel Fulton, F J Fulp.
5. Smith Linville, W J Pegram, David Linville.
6. Wm Gibbins, Pinkney Stafford, Jno. Shields
7. John Hasten, Henry Samp, Levi Matthews.
8. Israel Robinson G W Wilson, J W Shelton.
9. C B Ogburn S F Dean, J R Jones.
10. John F Clayton, Tyre Carter and Rob't Moir.
11. Alex. Martin Amos Stuart E J Hine,
12. A G Thomas, Jacob Sink, Benjamin Spach.
13. Henry Clinard, Henry Reed, J M Charles.
14. John L Steward, J W Hester, W U Lomax.
15. A H Cristman, W W Phillips, H D Swaim.
16. A M Kinnaman, H Albertson, A Nicholson
17. J P Crews, John Beeson, David Robinson.
18. Rob't Marshall, Willis Marshall W Hampton
19. J E Matthews, F M Marshall, Michael Reed.
20. J M Stafford, Sam'l Laugenour, W L Swaim
21. Jesse Mock, A f Spach, W W Thornton.
22. George Burke Andrew Burke, Wm Ebert
23. R Gray, H A Holder, A J Stafford.
24. Alex Bevil, Peter Fetter, G H Renegar.
25. Chas Miller, Robert Walker, James Ogburn
26. Tandy Marshall, Wm McMillan, M J Crews.
27. J Guthrie, E Perril, Edward Marshall.
28. John Boyer, Solomon Vogler, John Harper.
29. John Miller, James Crews, Lewis Thomas.
30. Thomas Spaugh, Nath. Ketner, E W Griffith.
31. C H Hanser, D B Butner, N T Fetter.
32. William Flynt, Wm. Shouse, Sam'l Styers.
33. Allen Flynt, Israel Moser, Wm F Clayton
34. Alex Ridings, John Blackburn, Thos Craft.
35. John L. Conrad, Nath. Pfaff, Jesse Conrad.
36. Josiah Leinbach, Wm. Leinbach, E P Pfaff.
37. T C Johnson, Beverly Jones, B Hendricks.
38. A P Styers, John Null, H G Anderson.
39. Henry Hart, Wiley Hauser, Wm Griffith.
40. Wm B Stype, J H. Pledger, L C Laugenour.
41. Wm. Goslin, Philip Mock, H R Lehman.
42. E Doub, Thos Poindexter, Thomas Long.
43. Benton Brinkley, Wm. Spainhower, I Sides.
44. W Payne, Samuel Kinnamon, Henry Long.
45. Wm B Doub, E L Strupe, Wm Spainhower.
46. R Leinbach, H Beckle, James Crim.
47. T F Keehln, J L Fulkerson, George Swink.
48. James L Crews, J H Moser, N F Sullivan.
49. Wm A Bolijack, B A Carmichael, G A Banner.
50. John Grubbs, D Baily, Henry Fogle.
51. Isaac Morris, Wm Campbell, Wm H Swaim.
52. Jesse Mock, A. Sink, (the other from Davidson.)

☞ Committeemen will please call at the office of the Western Sentinel and get the blanks upon which they are required by law to make the return of the number of children in their respective district.

J. W. ALSPAUGH,
april 25–52–4t. C. B. S. C. S.

Taxes! Taxes!!

I AM now ready to receive the taxes due on subjects taxed without being listed, viz: Circus Riders, Stage Players, Itinerant Singers, Insurance Companies, Bank Agencies, Brokers, Express Companies, Billiard Tables, Bowling Alleys, Livery Stables, Dentists, Portrait Painters, Venders of Playing-Cards, Lightning Rods, Auctioneers, Merchants, Ready-made Clothing, Patent Medicines, Peddlers and Liquor Dealers.

For the benefit of those engaged or interested in either branch of the above business, I append the following law, from which they will discover what the penalty is for non-payment of their respective taxes:

"Every person that shall carry on any business intended to be taxed as per schedule B, whithout having previously received a license as required, shall in addition to the taxes, forfeit and pay one hundred dollars, to be collected by distress or otherwise, by the Sheriff, one-half to his own use, and the other half to the use of the State."

M. MASTEN, Sheriff.

June 20th, 1862.

PUBLICATIONS OF THE GENERAL TRACT AGENCY.

No. 1. A Voice from Heaven, 4 pages
" 2. Don't Put It Off, 4 "
" 3. Self-Dedication to God, 4 "
" 4. Private Devotion, 4 "
" 5. The All-Sufficiency of Christ, 4 "
" 6. The Act of Faith, 4 "
" 7. Motives to Early Piety, 4 "
" 8. The Sentinel, 4 "
" 9. Come to Jesus, by N. Hall, 32 "
" 10. Casting Our Burden on the Lord, by Rev. Joseph M. Atkinson, 8 "
" 11. Are You Prepared? 4 "
" 12. Prepare to Meet Thy God, 4 "
" 13. An Appeal to the Young, by Rev. Jas. McGready, 4 "
" 14. Come and Rest, by Rev. J. C. Ryle, 4 "
" 15. The Soldier, 8 "
" 16. Your Soul—Is It Safe? 16 "
" 17. The New Year, 4 "
" 18. A Mother's Parting Words to her Soldier Boy, 8 "
" 19. The Great Gathering, 4 "
" 20. Lovest Thou Me? 4 "
" 21. Individual Effort, 8 "
" 22. The French Soldier, 4 "
" 23. Call to Prayer, by Rev. J. C. Ryle, 16 "
" 24. Christ in You, by Rev. C. F. Deems, D. D., 8 "
" 25. Christ's Gracious Invitation, 8 "
" 26. Are You Ready? 4 "
" 27. The Life Preserver, 4 "
" 28. The Precious Blood of Christ, or How a Soldier was Saved, 4 "
" 29. "My Spirit Shall Not Always Strive," by Rev. J. H. Fowles, of S. C., 4 "
" 30. Why Will Ye Die? by Rev. A. M. Poindexter, D. D., of Va., 8 "
" 31. The Improvident Traveler, by Rev. W. J. Hodge, D. D., 4 "
" 32. Don't Swear, by Rev. J. B. Jeter, D. D., 8 "
" 33. Soldiers, Conquer Your Great Enemy, by Prof. W. H. Owen, 4 "
" 34. Where are the Christians in the Army, by a Lady of N. C., 4 "
" 35. "Who will Show us Any Good," by Rev. W. J. Hoge, D. D., 4 "
" 36. What wilt thou that I should do unto thee," by Rev. W. J. Hoge, D. D., 4 "
"Hymns for the Camp," 128 "

Since June 1st, 1861, we have published of the above tracts over five millions of pages, over half of which we have given away, mostly to the soldiers, and the other we sold at about the cost of getting them out, 1,500 pages for One Dollar; Come to Jesus, Call to Prayer, Your Soul—Is it Safe, 3 cents each, which is as cheap as we heretofore got them from the North. Hymns for the Camp, 12 and 15 cts. a copy.

Each publication is approved by all the Pastors of this city.

W. J. W. CROWDER, Agent.
Raleigh, N. C.

Salem Drug Store.

LOOK OUT

FOR THE

GOLDEN MORTAR!

THE subscriber having removed into his splendid new store room, would respectfully invite the public to give him a call.

His stock consists of all kinds of MEDICINES commonly used in this part of the country, besides a fine assortment of PERFUMERY. Hair Brushes, Hat Brushes, Clothes Brushes, Shoe Brushes, Paint Brushes, Whitewash Brushes, &c. Alspice, Pepper, Cloves, Nutmegs, Mace, Paints and Varnishes, and many other articles, which can be bought cheap for cash at the Salem Drug Store.

A. T. ZEVELY.
March, 1860. 50-tf.

Barrels Wanted

R. L. PATTERSON will pay 55 cents each for every good Flour Barrel delivered at his mill.
Salem, Jan. 2d, 1862.

SALEM MUSEUM.

THE Young Men's Missionary Society have recently been collecting a variety of

NEW CURIOSITIES,

consisting of NATIVE BIRDS, prepared and mounted in a most lifelike manner by severa members of the society; also a BOMB, said to have been shot at and passed over the Forsyth Volunteers at the Battle of Manassas, and to have been thrown a distance of three miles. All who desire to see them can do so by applying to Mr. JAMES M. FISHER, or Mr. J. C. HALL.

ADMITTANCE 25 CENTS.

Salem, N. C., Aug. 30, 1861.

Reynold's Fine-Cut.

A SUBSTITUTE FOR TOBACCO. For sale at the SALEM DRUG STORE

PAINTS,

PAINTS! PAINTS!!

Lemon Chrome Yellow,
Chrome Green, Eng. Venitian Red,
Yellow Ochre, Spanish Brown,
Red Lead, Indian Red,
Lamp Black, Litherage,
Raw and Burnt Umber,
Terra di Sienna, Drop Black,
Chinese Vermillion

Paints Ground in Oil.

Dark Richmond Green,
Prussian Blue,
Lemon Chrome Yellow,
Pure Raw Sienna,
ure Raw Umber,
Pure Burnt Umber,
Lamp Black,
Terra di Sienna,
For sale at the DRUG STOER.
Salem October 4th, 1861

Varnishes Varnishes!

THE largest lot and best quality of Varnil ever brought the market, consisting of

No. 1 COACH BODY,
No. 1 EXTRA COPAL,
No. 1. EXTRA FLOWING,
DAMAR,
JAPAN,
BLACK JAPAN FOR IRON, &c.;

All of which are offered for sale, wholesale or retail at a lower figure than can be had anywhere else in the country.

Call at the SALEM DRUG STORE

THE PEOPLE'S PRESS

FOR 1862.

☞ We now make one more appeal to our friends to assist us in extending the circulation of the Press. We ought to have at least 2000 regular subscribers in this Congressional District alone, which would encourage us to renewed exertions in our labors.

We have thus far endeavored to make the Press interesting and useful, and hope our labors have not been altogether in vain. In a pecuniary point of view, the Press has not realized us much. We have hoped on, but do not feel disposed to live on mere hope much longer.

The Press will, as heretofore, be devoted to Politics, Foreign and Domestic News, Agriculture, the Markets and General Intelligence.

☞ Particular attention will be paid to the *News Department*, and no pains will be spared to render the Press a welcome visitor to the *Family Circle*. Carefully selected Moral, Instructive and Amusing Tales, will occasionally adorn our columns.

The Press will continue to be an advocate of sound conservative principles, and an economical administration of the government. And as a faithful sentinel on the political watch-tower, we will sound the alarm when danger threatens the liberties of the people,—we will "cry aloud and spare not."

TERMS.—Two Dollars a year, payable in advance. ☞ Six copies will be mailed to one post office for $10. Ten copies for $15. Fifteen copies for $20. Twenty copies for $25.

All payments invariably in advance.

L. V. BLUM.

Salem, N. C., May, 1862.

THE LAW OF NEWSPAPERS.

1. Subscribers who do not give express notice to the contrary, are considered as wishing to continue their subscription.

2. If subscribers order the discontinuance of their newspapers, the publisher may continue to send them until all arrearages are paid.

3. If subscribers neglect or refuse to take their newspapers from the offices to which they are directed, they are held responsible until they have settled the bills and ordered them discontinued.

4. If subscribers remove to other places without informing the publisher, and the newspapers are sent to the former direction, they are held responsible.

5. The Courts have decided that refusing to take newspapers from the office, or removing and leaving them uncalled for, is *prima facie* evidence of intentional fraud.

6. The Courts have also repeatly decided that a postmaster who neglects to perform his duty of giving reasonable notice, as required by the Post Office Department, of the neglect of a person to take from the office newspapers addressed to him, renders the Postmaster liable to the publishers for the subscription price.

Salem Printing Office

THE

JOB DEPARTMENT

OF this well known establishment has been rendered more complete than ever by the addition of

NEW PRINTING MATERIALS;

and we are now prepared to execute

LETTER PRESS PRINTING

of every description, in a superior style, at short notice and upon the most reasonable terms.

Thankful for the very liberal patronage heretofore received in this department of our business, we respectfully solicit a continuance of the same

L. V. & E. T. BLUM.

March, 1861.

Blanks! Blanks! Blanks!

AT THE PRESS OFFICE

The following BLANKS are constantly on hand and for sale at this Office:

Warrants, Letters Testamentary,
Delivery Bonds, Administ'r's Bonds,
Ca Sas, Sheriff's Bail Bonds,
Ca Sa Bonds, Attachments,
Ca Sa Affidavits, Apprentice Indent.,
Garnishments, Appearance Bonds,
Writs, Notes of Hand,
Subpoenas, Land Deeds,
Witness Tickets, Sheriff's Deeds,
Juror Tickets, Fi. Fa.
Declarations of Ejectment, Ven Ex.
Marriage License. &c., &c. &c

Orders promptly filled, and Blanks not on hand, printed to order.

SOUTHERN

PILE OINTMENT.

FOR the cure of piles and kindred affections This invaluable remedy is recommended to the public as a good article, and by following the directions accompanying each box, relief is insured after a few applications, while the use of one box seldom fails to cure.

Manufactured and sold at the
SALEM DRUG STORE.

Also sold by B. C. DOUTHIT & SON, Clemmonsville, and WM. H. RODWELL, Yadkinville North Carolina. 49-tf

RICHMOND

TYPE FOUNDRY.

The only Type Manufactory on Southern Soil

SOUTH OF BALTIMORE!!

THE Proprietors of the above Foundry have also united with it a complete

Printer's Furnishing Warehouse,

Having on hand, or furnishing to order, every article requisite for a Printing Office,

From a Bodkin

TO A

Ten-Cylinder Press.

WE CAN and WILL manufacture in Richmond as good an article, and at the same specimen prices, as any Foundry North. We respectfully solicit the patronage of the South.

HENRY L. PELOUSE & CO.

We refer to every Printer in this city. We also desire every Newspaper in the South to copy this advertisement for one month, sending us one copy of their paper, and receive their pay for such advertisement upon purchasing five times the amount of their bill from us.

H. L. P. & CO.
Richmond, Va.

Sept. 20.—22-m.

ORDNANCE DEPARTMENT,
RALEIGH, March 24, 1862.

ALL PURE SALTPETRE delivered at the Ordnance Depot at Raleigh, (within the next six months will be paid for at the rate of sixty cents a pound. All that is impure will be received and paid for at the same rate for the pure Saltpetre it may contain. All communications on this subject should be addressed to Captain A. W. Lawrence, Ordnance Department, Raleigh, N. C.

J. G. MARTIN,
Adjutant General and Chief of Ordnance.

March 28th, 1862. 48-1m

Census of North Carolina, 1860.

COUNTIES.	WHITE	FREE COL.	SLAVES.	TOTAL.
Alamance	7,986	421	3445	11853
Alexander	5,392	19	611	6022
Anson	6,562	161	6951	13664
Alleghany	3,357	27	206	3590
Ashe	7,423	142	391	7956
Beaufort	8,172	729	5878	14779
Bertie	5,846	270	8186	14311
Bladen	6,333	435	5327	11995
Brunswick	4,515	260	3631	8406
Buncombe	10,923	100	1193	12634
Burke	6,647	219	2371	9237
Cabarrus	7,402	104	3040	10546
Caldwell	6,297	114	1088	7499
Camden	2,940	276	2127	5343
Carteret	6,064	152	1969	8185
Caswell	6,581	279	9355	15215
Catawba	9,038	28	1664	10306
Chatham	12,555	504	6246	17105
Cherokee	8,609	38	519	9166
Chowan	2,978	151	3713	9842
Cleaveland	10,108	109	2131	12348
Columbus	5,779	355	2463	8597
Craven	8,795	1288	6190	16273
Cumberland	9,561	978	5830	16369
Currituck	4,671	221	2524	7416
Davidson	13,378	147	3076	16601
Davie	6,001	101	2392	8494
Duplin	8,286	374	716	15786
Edgecombe	6,880	388	10108	17376
Forsyth	10,716	211	1764	12691
Franklin	6,490	551	7079	14110
Gaston	7,009	102	2199	9310
Gates	4,180	362	3902	8444
Granville	11,189	1121	11086	23396
Greene	2,826	152	3947	7925
Guilford	15,738	693	3625	20056
Halifax	6,542	2459	10340	19431
Harnett	5,351	104	2584	8039
Haywood	5,488		313	5801
Henderson	8,981	85	1382	10448
Hertford	3,948	1111	4445	9504
Hyde	4,682	259	2793	7734
Iredell	11,141	29	4177	15347
Jackson	5,241	6	281	5528
Johnston	10,548	193	4916	15657
Jones	2,210	107	3413	5730
Lenoir	4,903	177	3131	10211
Lincoln	6,000	80	2115	8195
Macon	5,370	115	519	6004
Madison	5,693	2	213	5908
Martin	5,435	451	4303	10189
McDowell	5,542	213	1305	7120
Mecklenburg	10,543	390	6541	17374
Montgomery	5,781	45	1823	7649
Moore	8,725	184	2518	11447
Nash	6,319	683	4481	11628
New Hanover	10,617	166	10332	21715
Northampton	5,912	656	6808	13376
Onslow	5,198	159	3499	8856
Orange	11,318	522	5108	16949
Pasquotank	4,473	1484	2983	8940
Perquimans	3,247	392	3569	7248
Person	5,798	318	5196	11221
Pitt	7,480	127	8473	16080
Polk	3,317	106	620	4043
Randolph	14,768	380	2645	16793
Richmond	5,211	345	5453	11009
Robeson	8,584	1450	5446	14490
Rockingham	10,021	407	6318	16746
Rowan	10,522	135	3929	14586
Rutherford	9,060	122	2391	11573
Sampson	9,106	489	7028	16623
Stanly	6,590	42	1169	7801
Stokes	7,347	86	2469	10492
Surry	8,949	184	1246	10379
Tyrrell	3,203	143	1597	4943
Union	8,903	53	2246	11202
Wake	16,470	1424	10733	28627
Warren	4,923	405	10401	15726
Washington	3,596	295	2465	6357
Watauga	4,771	82	104	4957
Wayne	8,721	734	5451	14906
Wilkes	13,280	261	1208	14749
Wilson	5,944	280	3496	9750
Yadkin	9,110	168	1433	10711
Yancey	8,229	64	362	8655
	631,489	30,097	331,081	992,667

RATES OF POSTAGE IN THE CONFEDERATE STATES.

Single letters not exceeding half an ounce for any distance under 500 miles, ... 5 cts.
For any distance over 500 miles, ... 10 cts.
An additional single rate for each additional half ounce or less.
Drop letters, ... 2 cts.
Advertised letters. . . . . 2 cts.

Packages containing other than written or printed matter—money packages are included in this class—are rated by weight, and are to be charged double letter postage.

For any distance under 500 miles, 10 cents for each half ounce or less.

For any distance over 500 miles, 20 cents for each half ounce or less.

In all cases to be prepaid by stamps or stamped envelopes.

On newspapers sent to regular and *bona fide* subscribers from the office of publication, and not exceeding three ounces in weight:

Within the State where published.

Weekly paper 10 cts. per quarter.
Semi-Weekly paper 20 cts. per quarter.
Tri-Weekly paper, 30 cts. per quarter.
Papers published six times a week, 60 cents.
Daily 70 cents per quarter.

On Periodicals sent to regular and *bona fide* subscribers, from the office of publication and not exceeding 1½ ounces in weight:

Within the State where published.

Monthly 2 cents per quarter, or 1 cent for each number.

Semi-monthly 6 cents per quarter, or 4 cent for each number.

An additional cent each number for every additional ounce or less beyond the first 1½ ounces.

Bi-Monthly or Quarterly, 2 cent an ounce.

On Transient Printed Matter.

Every other newspaper, pamphlet, periodical &c., not exceeding 3 oz. in weight, 2 cts. for any distances, 2 cts. additional for each additional ounce or less beyond three ounces.

Franking privileges are confined to the Postmaster General, his Chief Clerk, Auditory of Treasury for the Post Office Department, and Deputy Postmaster, and in all cases strictly confined to "official business."

"THE PEN IS MIGHTIER THAN THE SWORD."

THE "SOUTHERN MONTHLY:"

A LITERARY MAGAZINE AT $3 A YEAR.

ALL ORIGINAL—BY SOUTHERN AUTHORS.

Its Aims are High—Its Support should be Cordial

SOLDIER or Civilian who would see our Confederacy truly freed, extend your aid to build up an Independent Southern Literature! By fostering and encouraging it, you erect an enduring bulwark for Liberty that will defend you where armies are powerless. Give it your support now —it will repay you a thousand fold. Gallant armies on the battle-field defend you against open foes—the Press, properly sustained, will do no less; it will protect you against more dangerous, because insiduous ones. Call forth by active encouragement talented writers "to the manor born," and, "gallant as an army with banners," will they, in the dissemination of pure influences, and high aspirations, and true principles, fight the good fight of loyalty to our country against the wiley Northmen, who have spread broadcast over our fair land their noxious exhalations, through the medium of those Northern Periodicals, heretofore so much patronized by us. We offer you the SOUTHERN MONTHLY as an exponent of Southern Sentiment, Southern Policy and Southern Institutions; a depository of Southern Literary and Scientific effort. It contains ninety-six pages of reading matter, embracing "Southern Essays," "Southern Tales," "Southern Poetry," and "Biographical Sketches of Southern Men," is embellished by "Portraits of Southern Men," and will in future have "Views of Southern Scenes."

Such is our programme—may we not hope for a large audience? We ask a full house. We look for 20,000 subscribers.

HUTTON & FRELIGH, Publishers.

☞ Back Numbers, in Setts only, can still be Supplied.

PERMANENT GOVERNMENT

OF THE

Confederate States of America

PRESIDENT:

JEFFERSON DAVIS,

OF MISSISSIPPI.

VICE-PRESIDENT:

ALEX. H. STEPHENS,

OF GEORGIA.

CONGRESS.

SENATE.

ALABAMA.
Wm. L. Yancy, Clement C. Clay.
ARKANSAS.
Robert W. Johnson, Charles B. Mitchell.
FLORIDA.
A. E. Maxwell, J. M. Baker.
GEORGIA.
Benjamin H. Hill, Robert Toombs.
LOUISIANA.
Edward Sparrow, H. T. Semmes
MISSISSIPPI.
Albert G. Brown, James Phelan,
MISSOURI.
John B. Clark, R. S. Y. Peyton.
NORTH CAROLINA.
George Davis, Wm. T. Dortch,
SOUTH CAROLINA.
Robert W. Barnwell, James L. Orr.
TENNESSEE.
Langdon C. Haynes, Gustavus A. Henry.
TEXAS.
Louis T. Wigfall, W. S. Oldham.
KENTUCKY.
H. C. Burnett, William. E. Simms.
VIRGINIA.
Not yet elected. Total number 26.

House of Representatives.

ALABAMA.
Thomas J Foster, W Chilton,
William R Smith, David Clopton,
John P Ralls, James L Pugh,
J L M Curry, E S Dargan,
Francis S Lyon.
ARKANSAS.
Felix S Balson Augustus H Garland,
Grandison D Royster, Thomas B Hanly.
FLORIDA.
James B Hawkins —— Hilton.
GEORGIA.
Julian Hartridge, William W Clark,
C J Munnerlyn Robert P Trippe,
Hines Holt, L J Gattrell,
A H Kenan, Hardy Strickland,
David W Lewis A R Wright.
KENTUCKY—Not yet elected.
LOUISIANA.
Charles J Villiere, Lucien J Dupre,
Charles M Conrad, John F. Lewis,
Duncan F Kenner, John Perkins, Jr.
MISSISSIPPI.
John J McRae, H C Chambers,
S W Clapp, O R Singleton,
Reuben Davis, E Barksdale,
Israel Welch.
MISSOURI.
John Hyer, W W Cook,
Casper W Bell, Thomas W Freeman
George W Vest, Thomas A Harris,
A H Courew,
NORTH CAROLINA.
W N H Smith, Thomas S Ashe,
Robert R Bridgers, James R McLean,
Owen R Kenan, William Lander,
T D McDowell, B S Gaither,
Archibald Arrington, A T Davidson
SOUTH CAROLINA.
W W Boyce, John McQueen,
W Porcher Miles, James Farrar,
M L Bonham, L M Ager
TENNESSEE.
J T Heiskell, G W Jones,
W G Swann Thomas Menees,
W H Tebbs, J D C Adkins,
E L Gardenshire, —— Bullock,
H S Foote, David M Currin,
M P Gentry.
TEXAS.
John A Wilcox, Wm. B Wright,
Peter W Gray, Malcom Graham,
Claiborne C Herbert B F Sexton.
VIRGINIA.
M R H Garnett, William Smith,
John R Chambliss, Alex R Boteler,
John Tyler, John B Baldwin,
Roger A Pryor, Walter R Staples,
Thomas S Bocock, Walter Preston,
John Goode, Jr. Albert G Jenkins,
James P Holcombe, Robert Johnsen,
Daniel C Dejarnette, Chas W Russell,
Total number 107.

THE PERIODS OF THE SECESSION OF THE DIFFERENT STATES.

The States that have gone out of the old Union seceded in the following order:

States.	Date of Sec'sion.	Vote of Con.
S. Carolina,	Dec. 20, '60	Unanimous.
Mississippi,	Jan. 9, '61	84 to 99
Alabama,	Jan. 11, '61	61 to 39
Florida,	Jan. 11, '61	92 to 29
Georgia,	Jan. 19, '61	202 to 87
Louisiana,	Jan. 26, '61	113 to 19
Texas,	Feb. 1, '61	166 to 7
Virginia,*	Apr. 17, '61	
Arkansas,	May 6, '61	69 to 1
N. Carolina,	May 20, '61	Unanimous.
Tennessee,†		

*Ratified by a vote of the people, May 23, 1861, majority 94,750.

†Adopted in the Legislature by a vote in the Senate. 20 to 4; in the House, 46 to 21; to be referred to the people for ratification.

These States have ratified the Constitution of the Confederate States by the following vote:

States.	Date of Rat'tion.	Vote of Con.
Alabama,	March 13 '61	87 to 5
Georgia,	March 16 '61	96 to 5
Louisiana,	March 21 '61	101 to 7
Texas,	March 25 '61	68 to 2
Mississippi,	March 30 '61	78 to 7
S. Carolina,	April 3 '61	Unanimous.
Florida,	April 22 '61	149 to 29
Arkansas,	May 6 '61	Unanimous.
N. Carolina,	May 20 '61	Unanimous.

Tennessee maj. popular vote 61,170.

PROCLAMATION

By His Excellency, Henry T. Clark Governor of North Carolina.

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT,
Raleigh, Oct. 3rd, 1861.

IN pursuance of the power given me by the 19th section of the Constitution, and by and with the advice of the Council of State, I do hereby prohibit the exportation beyond the limits of this State, of all bacon, pork, beef, leather, men's shoes, woolen goods, jeans, blankets and blankets, except through the orders of the proper officers of the Confederate Government, or of the State Government.

The order of the 13th ult., is hereby revoked.—The Adjutant General is directed to employ all necessary means to carry into full effect this order.

Done at the city of Raleigh, this 3rd day of October, A. D. 1861.

HENRY T. CLARK,
Governor, Ex-officio.

Oct. 5, 1861.

HARLEM OIL.

FRESH and Genuine. For sale
At the DRUG STORE

PERIODICALS

PROSPECTUS

OF

DE BOW'S REVIEW.

Adapted primarily to the Confederate States of America, including Statistics of Foreign and Domestic Industry and Enterprise.

Published Monthly at New Orleans and Charleston.

TERMS.—$5 PER ANNUM, IN ADVANCE.

Now is the time to rally in the cause of Southern Publications. The Review is based upon a firm foundation solely devoted to your interests; our list of subscribers should be doubled. We earnestly request our friends to interest themselves in our behalf. It is particularly important in times like these, and we rely upon a generous response.

Southern Advertisments are resbectfully solicited.

Address J. D. B. De Bow, Charleston, S. C., or New Orleans, La.

ENCOURAGE HOME LITERATURE.

THE

SOUTHERN FIELD AND FIRESIDE!

DEVOTED TO LITERATURE, AGRICULTURE, AND HORTICULTURE, and edited by gentlemen of eminent ability, in their several departments, is published every SATURDAY, at AUGUSTA, GEORGIA.

OPINIONS OF THE PRESS.

"Its writers are the most distinguished in the South."—New Orleans Delta.

"Stands in the very first ranks."—Charleston Presbyterian.

"A paper, indeed, for the South."—Savannah News.

"A most acceptable paper."—Christian Index.

"Equalled by few, surpassed by none."—Columbus Times.

"The best investment for two dollars that could be made."—St. Louis Missourian.

"Deserves the most liberal patronage."—Atlanta Baptist.

"We cordially commend it to Southerners."—Richmond Enquirer,

"Its contents are varied and agreeable."—Christian Advocate, New Orleans.

"Calculated, eminently, to improve the soil and the mind."—Memphis Enquirer.

"Filled with the choicest reading matter."—Journal & Messenger, Macon, Ga.

"An excellent Journal, edited by competent gentlemen."—Chronicle & Sentinel, Augusta, Ga.

"Best literary journal in the country."—Louisville Journal.

"A Southern blessing."—Norfolk Argus.

"Every reading man in the country shoul take it."—Augusta Republic.

"Worth ten times its subscription price."—Chattanooga Gazette.

"Without a rival, the best that comes to us."—Vicksburg Express, Miss.

"Invaluable to every one of literary taste."—Mobile Register.

"The best family paper published."—Charleston Courier.

"Equal, if not superior, in literary merits, to any journal published."—Raleigh Standard.

"A welcome guest at every fireside."—Montgomery Advertiser.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

Single copy, per annum, ... $ 2.
Six copies, ... 10.
Ten copies, ... 15.
Twenty copies, ... 25.
☞ Payable always in advance.

The FIELD AND FIRESIDE will shortly enter upon its third volume, and is now firmly established. It is handsomely printed, in folio form, for binding, on fine paper and with clear type. Every exertion is made to vindicate its claim to be

The First Weekly Paper in the South.

JAMES GARDNER,
Proprietor.
Sept. 20, 1861. 22-tf.

The Portfolio,

Just Published in Charleston, S. C

A JUVENILE PAPER for the South. Subscription for the year
$100 —Retail 10 cents per copy.
The two first numbers are now for sale, and subscribtions will be received by the Agents.

TOWNSEND & NORTH.
Sept. 20.—22-tf. Booksellers.

The Delta.

TO satisfy the growing demand for this Paper, we now publish an edition Daily, Weekly and Semi-Weekly.

THE DAILY DELTA

is issued every day (Mondays excepted). *Terms:* Ten Dollars per annum, payable invariably in advance. Postmasters will be allowed ten per cent for subscribers obtained by them for The Daily Delta.

THE SEMI-WEEKLY DELTA

is published every TUESDAY and FRIDAY mornings. *Terms:* Five Dollars per annum, or for two copies to same person Nine Dollars per annum, payable invariably in advance. Postmasters will be allowed fifty cents on every subscriber for a year, at full rates, that they may obtain.

THE WEEKLY DELTA

is published every SATURDAY morning. *Terms:* Three Dollars per annum, or Five Dollars for two copies. Postmasters will be allowed a commission of fifty cents on every subscriber for a year or two years that they may obtain.

☞ All remittances at our risk, where the party remitting obtains receipts for the same from the postmaster. Remittances of the current money of the States received at par Address.

"NEW ORLEANS DELTA NEWSPAPER COMPANY,"
No. 4 Camp Street,
NEW ORLEANS, LA.

Soves! Stoves!!

FOR SALE, some three or four "Franklin Stoves." Inquire at this office.

TO THE PUBLIC.

Fair Notice to those Indebted to the Firm of Dillon and Smith.

ALL those owing this concern, are hereby notified that all their several bills and accounts will be presented for, and payment on the same demanded and claimed, as my former partner has not come up to the letter of the law. And I hereby forbid all debtors to the said firm from settling any debt due us, to him or his agents.

All persons are hereby forewarned not to trade for any account or note payable to our former aforesaid concern of DILLON & SMITH, as he, Dillon, has left. THOMAS SMITH.

Nov. 18, 1861. 31-tf